

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 23 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 83 68

August 23 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 83 59

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.64

3001 日三十月七年卯乙

MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

一拜禮 號三十月八年英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"A MOMENTOUS MOVE IN THE BALKAN SITUATION."

GREEKS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER RE-ELECTION OF M. VENIZELOS.

German Naval Losses Reported to be very Great.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK BY BRITISH SEAPLANE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALY AND TURKEY.

ITALIANS ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE THE WAR.

August 22, 10.00 p.m.
The entire Italian people and Press enthusiastically endorse the war with Turkey, particularly on account of Turkey's flagrant violations of treaties.

ITALY'S GROUNDUS FOR DECLARING WAR.

August 22, 3.30 p.m.
The importance of Italy's break with the Turks is measured by its probable influence on the Balkan situation. It is believed that it will greatly strengthen the Allies' negotiations and will help the difficult task in the Dardanelles.

Italy's grounds for declaring war are:—Firstly, the support the Turks have given in the revolt against the Italians in Lybia, and, secondly, the prevention of the departure of Italians resident in Turkey, Smyrna and elsewhere. The news has created a very deep impression in Berlin, a telegram to Amsterdam asserting that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy in the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

TOTAL NUMBER MISSING.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.
An official message says that the Arabic's number of missing is 12 cabin and six steerage passengers, and 39 of the crew.

AMERICA ASKS GERMANY FOR EXPLANATIONS.

August 22, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the American Ambassador in Berlin is asking for explanations of the sinking of the Arabic, meanwhile the Washington Government is ascertaining the facts as fully as possible. Some days are likely to elapse before the United States decision is taken. Undoubtedly the matter is viewed with extreme gravity but the officials frankly do not desire a break with Germany if it can be avoided with honour. It is understood that the Government is willing to consider any explanation or apology Germany may be disposed to give, although the diplomats are not hopeful that such will be submitted.

BRITISH SEAPLANE.

SINKS A TRANSPORT FILLED WITH TROOPS.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris *Le Temps* says that a British seaplane bombed and sank a transport, filled with troops, in the sea of Marmora.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OUTRAGE ON SUBMARINE E 13.

BITING SCANDINAVIAN COMMENTS.

August 22, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Danes, who witnessed the attack on the British submarine E13, say that the crew showed unexampled bravery, every man was most calm and regarded the German shooting with contempt; and refused to leave the submarine.

The whole of the Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer of manslaughter and a furious violation of neutrality, in firing in the presence of Danish warships.

The newspapers demand that a protest be sent to Germany who must apologise. They are unanimously of opinion that the Germans must know what they are doing.

Sweden's leading journal the *Dagen Nyheter*, declares that it was wilful murder and was prompted by an uncontrollable desire to kill. It is reported by wireless that one of the Danish torpedo boats was damaged and one man wounded by German shots.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

(Official Telegrams from British Foreign Office.)

August 21, 1915.
On August 21 the Admiralty made the following announcement:—

A report has now been received from Lieut.-Commander Layton Commanding the E. 13, whose grounding on the Danish Island Saltholm was made public yesterday. He reports that the submarine grounded in the early morning of August 19 and all efforts failed to refloat her. At 5 a.m. a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and communicated to the E. 13, that she would be allowed 25 hours to try and get off. At the same time a German torpedo boat destroyer arrived and remained close to the submarine until two more Danish torpedo boats came up, when she withdrew. At 9 a.m. while three Danish torpedo boats were anchored close to the submarine, two German torpedo boat destroyers approached from the South, and, when, about half a mile away, one of these destroyers hoisted a commercial flag signal, but before the Commanding Officer of E. 13 had time to read it the German destroyer fired a torpedo at her from a distance of about 300 yards which exploded, on hitting the bottom close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all guns and Lieut.-Commander Layton seeing that the submarine was on fire fore and aft, and being unable to defend himself, owing to being aground, gave orders for the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel. One of the Danish torpedo boats immediately lowered boats and steamed between the submarine and the German destroyers who therefore had to cease fire and withdraw.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 20.

French Stock now stands at 68.50
Yesterday's activity prevailed on the whole front, but the situation remained unchanged.

To-day artillery activity prevailed in the Oise, Aisne and Champagne regions and also in Argonne, where there was mine fighting. We found a great number of enemy's corpses in the trenches conquered at the crest of the Schoultz Maennels line.

In the Dardanelles the British left wing has progressed on the Anagnara Plain.
Rome: We progressed at Haut Rinez and Carso.

GREECE.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

August 22, 10.00 p.m.
M. Venizelos takes over the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. VENIZELOS ACCEPTS THE PREMIERSHIP.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that there is a momentous move in the Balkan situation to-day.

M. Venizelos has accepted the premiership. He had an audience with the King and a perfect understanding has been reached. His Majesty congratulating the new premier. The latter presents the list of the cabinet to the King to-night. Athens is in fête.

THE STEAMER COBEN SUNK.

THE CREW LANDED.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.
The London steamer, Coben has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

HOLDING THE ENEMY BACK IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that there is a pause in the fighting on the eastern front and that it is indicated in a communique that the Russians are still holding back the Germans in the Baltic provinces, and have checked the enemy's offensive in the region of Kovno. The Russians repulsed a series of particularly fierce attacks in the region of Bialsk, which cost the enemy enormous losses.

THE ITALIANS.

AEROPLANES ATTACK ENEMY AERODROME.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that there is steady progress in the various sectors, especially on the Carso plateau where useful captures have been made.

A squadron of Italian aeroplanes attacked, at dawn, an enemy aerodrome near Gorizia, bombarding it for half an hour and returned absolutely unharmed, despite furious cannonade; then the Austrian aviators replied by bombing the citizens of Udine, murdering five, including a woman and a baby.

FEEBLE GERMAN ATTACKS IN ARTOIS.

GROUND STREWN WITH GERMAN DEAD.

August 22, 5.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that feeble attacks were defeated at Artois also some fighting with large grenades. The Germans in the Vosges attacked the crest of the Sondernach but were completely thrown back. The ground is strewn with German dead.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

GERMANS SUFFER VERY GREAT LOSSES.

August 22, 1.40 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, news from private, but entirely trustworthy, sources shows that the German fleet in the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga, suffered very great losses.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY RUSSIANS.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that Russian fire brought down a Zeppelin as it was approaching Vilna. Two officers and the crew of eight were captured. The airship contained a small machine gun and a quantity of explosive and incendiary bombs.

GERMAN WAR EXPENDITURE EXCEEDS THE ESTIMATE.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the Secretary of the Treasury in the Reichstag admitted that the war expenditure is exceeding the estimate. One month's war expenditure, he said, is greater by one third than the whole cost of the Franco-Prussian War. He announced that it is not intended to increase the burden on the people by new taxation. "The heavy burden of thousands of millions of marks will be borne through decades by the instigators of the war, not only by us." A great propaganda, he stated, would be conducted in support of the new war loan, but not by sensational English advertising methods.

The Reichstag passed the second reading of the War Loan measure.

DUTCH PRESS SAYS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ALLIES TO LOSE.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, discussing Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, the *Hollandse Schied* says: "No Dutchman can regard with unconcern the German ideas of victory, the attainment of which is directly opposed to Dutch interests. Now, it is certain that the war will be more bitter and more prolonged than anybody feared. All reports indicate that the Anglo-French armies have become the strongest, and they must undoubtedly be annihilated before England and France can consent to peace. We do not believe in such a possibility."

The *Nieuw van den Dag* scoffs at von Bethmann Hollweg's speech and the docility of the Reichstag. It cannot be said that England oppresses conquered peoples, but, it says, to hear von Bethmann Hollweg say that Germany does not threaten the small nations only one year after the worst of all political crimes in history have been committed in Belgium and Luxemburg, well, that is the limit.

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The steamer Coben has been sunk. The crew has been landed.

M. Venizelos has accepted the premiership of the Greek Government.

M. Venizelos takes over the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The entire Italian people and press enthusiastically endorse the war with Turkey.

The American Ambassador in Berlin is asking for explanations as to the sinking of the Arabic.

Le Temps says that a British seaplane bombed, and sank, a transport, filled with troops, in the sea of Marmora.

According to an official statement, the Arabic's missing is 12 cabin and six steerage passengers and 39 of the crew.

The importance of Italy's break with the Turks is measured by its probable influence on the Balkan situation.

The American Government is willing to consider any explanation or apology that Germany may offer in connection with the sinking of the Arabic.

The Germans in the Vosges attacked the crest of the Sondernach but were completely thrown back. The ground is strewn with German dead.

Private news received in Petrograd shows that the German fleet, in the recent operations in the Gulf of Riga, suffered very great losses.

A Berlin telegram has been sent to Amsterdam asserting that it is feared in Germany that the entry of Italy into the Near East will seal the fate of the Dardanelles.

An Italian aeroplanes squadron attacked an enemy aerodrome near Gorizia, and after bombarding it for half an hour returned unharmed, despite a furious cannonade.

It is reported by wireless that one of the Danish torpedo boats was damaged and one man wounded by shots from the German destroyer which fired on the E13.

The sinking of the Arabic is viewed with extreme gravity in Washington, but the officials frankly do not desire a break with Germany if it can be avoided with honour.

The whole Scandinavian people accuse the German destroyer which attacked E13, of manslaughter, and a furious violation of neutrality in firing in the presence of Danish warships.

The Danes who witnessed the German attack on E13 say that the crew showed unexampled bravery. Every man was most calm and regarded the German shooting with contempt.

DON'T FORGET.

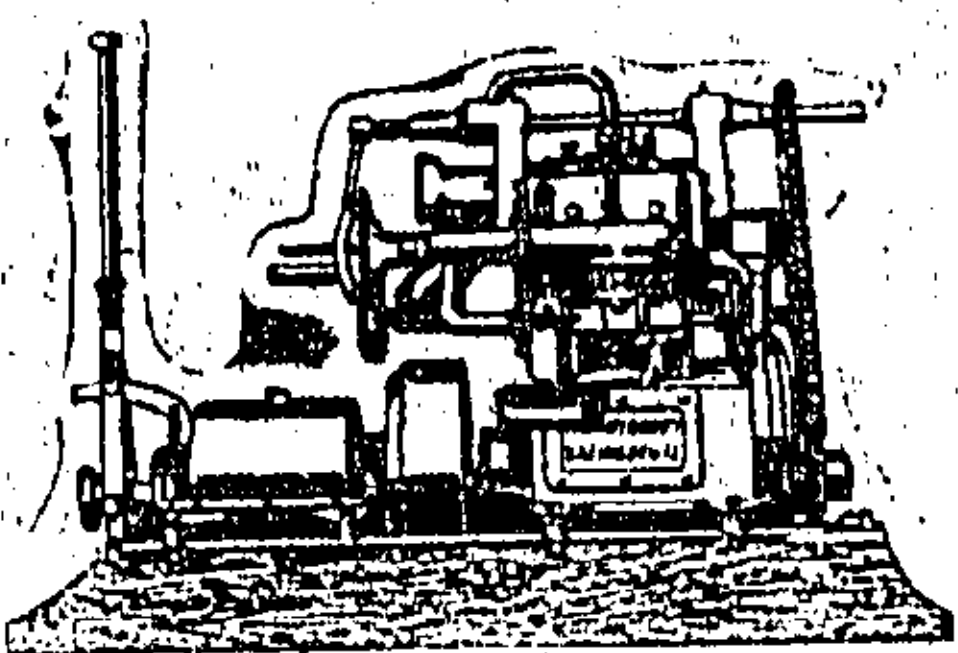
TO-DAY:

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of steam Launch White Star—Ah King's Slipway—G.E. Lammerit—5.30 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G. A. Lammerit's Sales Room—Saturday, August 23.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. meeting of Shareholders—noon.
Aquatic Tote V.R.O.—9 p.m.

NOTICES



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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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MANAGER.

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FRANK L. COOKE,
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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

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O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL CHAMBERS.

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OPPOSITE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

These Rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. They are specially recommended to Mercantile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most centrally situated. Special Terms can be arranged with the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board.

Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c., No Extras.

Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either on premises or

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE. Tel. 909.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under English Management.

H. R. WARING,
ACTING MANAGER.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

THE MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.

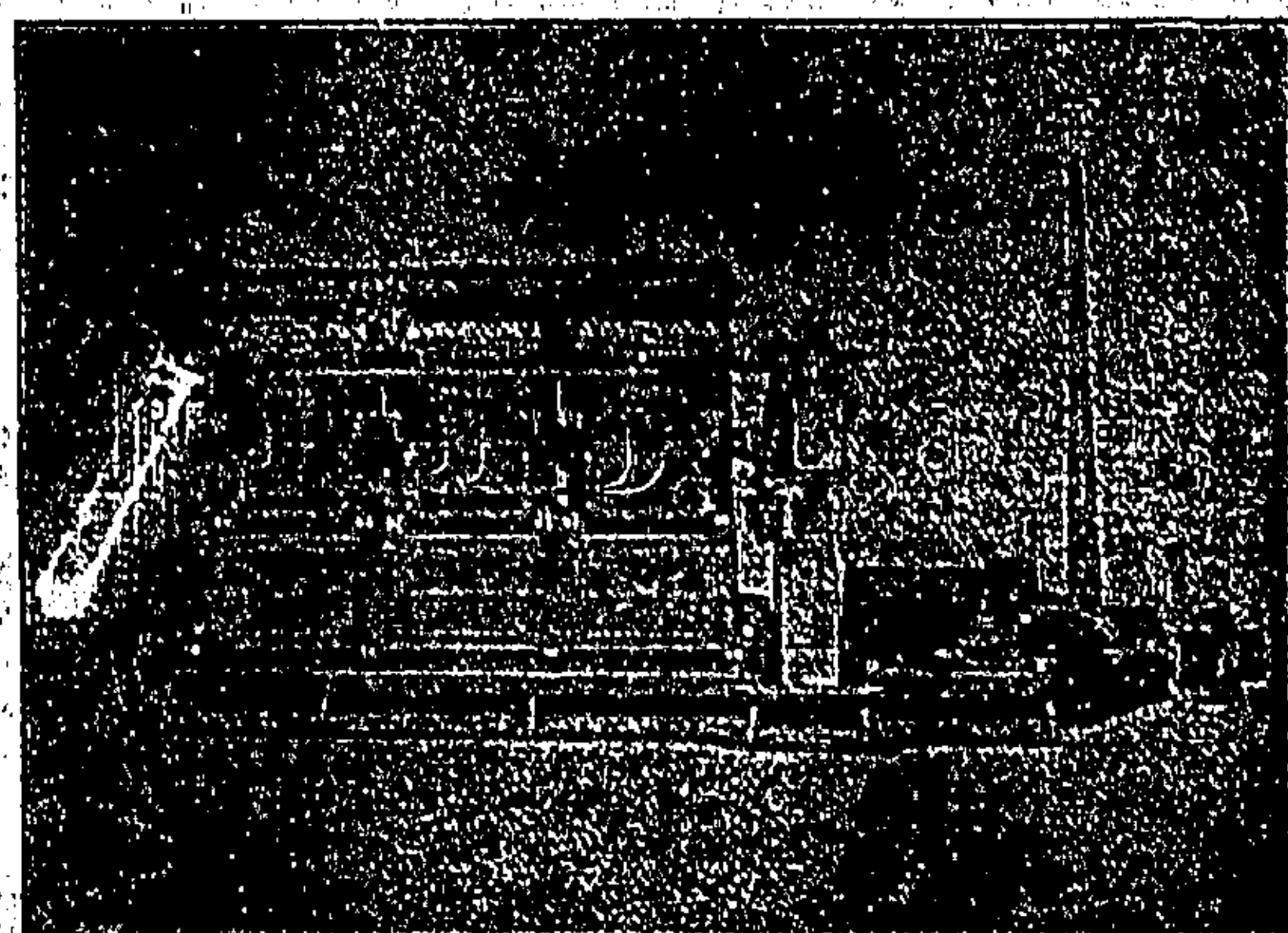
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.

Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK. DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Fourth China Morning Post.

German Hypocrisy.
He sneered at the pitiable existence of all small States, lamented that "aspirations for peace threaten to poison the soul of the German people," and sternly rebuked the ramby-ramby sentimentalists who "refuse to recognize war as the greatest factor in the furtherance of Culture and Power." The blunt and brutal Bernhardi is admittedly the disciple who prepared the German mind for the present war, and now with poor Belgium bleeding under its eyes the world is asked to accept Germany as the liberator of Europe "free of French intrigue, Muscovite desire and the conquest of English tutelage." The wolf in sheep's clothing is struggling for the protection of the lambs. Was there ever more impudent hypocrisy in this world?

Daily Press.

The War.

The obvious conclusion from this is that with the Grand Alliance unbroken the purely military result of the campaign cannot even be a draw as the great mass of the enemy now confidently expect. Granted the tenacity of the Allies, victory final and complete is inevitable for them, and Italy's declaration of war against Turkey should materially hasten that result. Germany had prepared for this war for years on a scale which has astonished the world and it would indeed have been surprising if Germany in the circumstances had not achieved some amount of success against her unprepared foes. Had England, France and Russia been only half as well prepared as Germany the terms of peace would probably have been dictated in Berlin by this time. We cannot doubt that the present inactivity on the western front is all in accordance with well-considered plans, and we look forward with confidence to seeing the enemy in due time driven back on the East as well as on the West upon his own territory, where the decisive battles of the war are destined to be fought.

China Mail.

Lord Fisher's Invention Board.
The first, and perhaps most completely satisfactory, unit in the machinery for organising our national resources is the appointment of an Inventions Board, "to assist the Admiralty in co-ordinating and encouraging scientific effort in its relation to the requirements of the naval service." The selection of Lord Fisher of Kilverstone as Chairman of this Committee is conducive to further satisfaction. The membership has not yet been announced, and it must be admitted that success depends largely on its composition. It is to be hoped that the composition will not be naval, but be representative of every department of applied science, and that those selected will be men whose wide experience is associated with truly progressive ideas. These undoubtedly are the strong characteristics of Lord Fisher, as was proved from time to time during his tenure of several offices on the Board of Admiralty. Himself a man of progress and great activity, he has, further, the faculty of stimulating others, as well as of guiding them in the development of original ideas.

BOMBS IN BAGS OF SUGAR.

New York, July 10.—It has been ascertained that nine bombs were found in the cargo of the steamship Kirkowald when it was being unloaded at Marseilles on its last trip. None of them exploded. They were concealed in bags of sugar, probably before the ship left here. The police are convinced that this is part of a wide conspiracy in the interests of Germany.

For a good solid meal in a Carriage or Table-d'Hotel with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALFRED ANDERSON & CO.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS.

ENGLISH TAILORS.

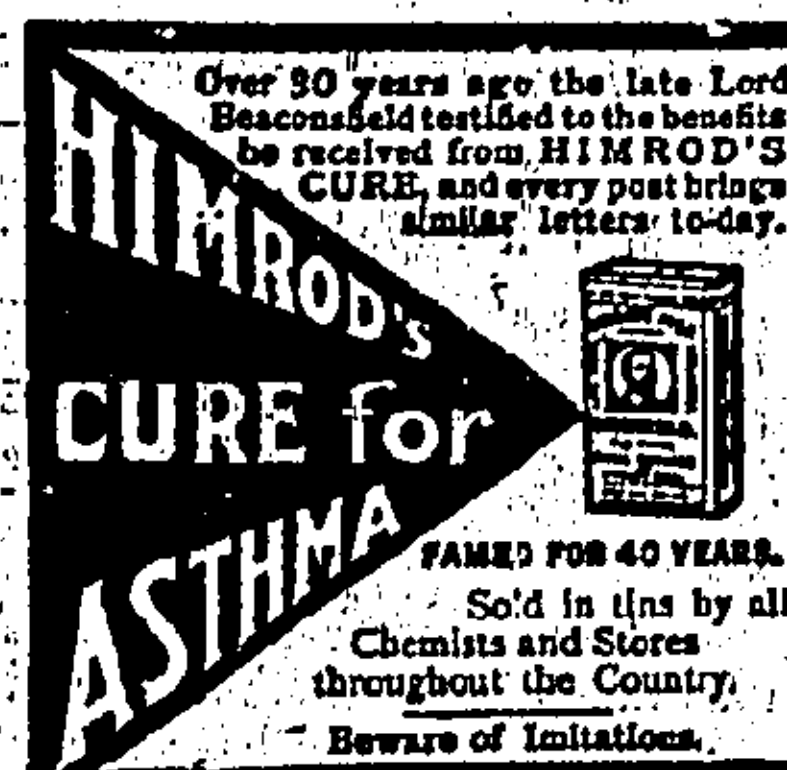
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MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yuenhai.

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Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

FLOOD PICTURES

OF

CANTON, SHAMEEN,

WEST RIVER

AND

VARIOUS DISTRICTS

NOW ON SALE

Hongkong, 16th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Crimson Hero's Death.
The death has occurred at Southsea of Major James Sutherland, aged eighty-six. Deceased entered the Army at a very early age, and served throughout the Crimean War, receiving the medal, with clasps, for Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and Sebastopol.

British Dyes (Limited).
A report issued by the directors of British Dyes (Limited) for the statutory meeting on July 13 states that 656,000 shares have been allotted. In respect of the company has received £163,799. The Government loan secured by debentures was £854,550. Payments made include preliminary expenses, £7,750, and £380,088 on account of purchase-money. The total preliminary expenses were £8,953.

Celluloid Articles and the Parcels Post.
The Sannomiya Post Office informs the *Kobe Herald* that on and after the 4th instant celluloid and articles thereof may be transmitted by parcel post, provided each article is wrapped up in paper separately and enclosed in a rigid wood or metallic box, with spaces between the contents arranged so as to prevent friction or movement on transmission. Senders of such articles must be careful, however, to mark all packages 'celluloid' in red ink. Articles made of celluloid have hitherto been looked upon as explosives or as chemical substances of an inflammatory nature and have been absolutely prohibited as mail matter irrespective of the manner in which they were packed.

Proposed Mongolian Railways.
The newly appointed Commissioner and Administrator of Mongolia, Cher Su, has proposed to the Government the construction of railways between the points Aigun, Kishito and Koon, etc., which he considers necessary to facilitate the strategic plans of the General Staff and for the improvement of the industrial and commercial situation. In his proposal he pointed out that since the completion of the trans-Siberian Line the frontier defenses of Mongolia have been considerably weakened and that their strengthening should be undertaken immediately. Although the Government has approved of the proposal it is feared that owing to financial stringency it will be some time before the scheme will be put into operation.

Dynamite As Fertilizer.
The results of the experiments carried out by the F.M.S. Department of Agriculture in the use of dynamite as a fertilising agent are shown in a table in the director's report for 1914 with regard to a plot of two acres blasted with dynamite in March, 1914. This plot is compared with a similar plot which had not been blasted. The table shows that in spite of the large girths of the trees in the control plot at the commencement of the experiment, the trees in the plot that was dynamited increased in girth over the first six months 2.92 inches, while the control increased only 1.59 inches; so that at the end of six months the average girth of the trees in the dynamite plot was 0.48 inches greater, and at the end of nine months 0.71 inches greater than in the control. The increase during the last three months was not so rapid, although it compares favourably with the control.

The Perlis State.
The tin mining industry of Perlis did not develop to any great extent during last year. There was no progress in open cast mining but 249 acres were taken up during the year for mining by open-cast methods. The Aladdin Tin Mines Ltd., closed down. Padi is the chief, almost the sole agricultural industry of the State and the harvest reaped at the beginning of the year was an excellent one. The amount of padi and rice exported during the year (nearly all to Penang) was 2,044,000 ganyes, valued at about \$128,000. This exceeds all previous exports on record. The crop planted in the middle of the year was, however, a partial failure. Roughly 20,000 acres of land are under padi. There is little cultivation of rubber. A small copra industry is in the hands of Chinese.

If you have lost your appetite or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

You never need to be at a loss for Entertainment when you possess a Victrola.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate it to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

SEFGEANT O'LEARY.

A Personal Sketch.

I can recall Tom Kiely in his prime, I have seen the athletes who represented America at the Olympic Sports, and I have watched the All Black New Zealand team, says an Irish correspondent to the *Times*; but I have never seen a man who more impressed me with the sense of physical fitness than Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V.O., home on leave from the trenches. In the few following days I had an opportunity of observing him in many and varied surroundings—he always, of course, the idol and the central figure. Everywhere he bore himself as a hero should; simple and unabashed. On his way back from the Palace Theatre in Cork, he said merrily, looking at his bruised right hand that he must get back to the trenches to rest!

Sergeant Michael O'Leary is only 25 years old. At one time he was in the Navy, but was invalided out. The work of repairing boilers, and sitting cross-legged in the wet, gave him rheumatism of the knees, but he recovered to join the Irish Guards and after serving with the Colours passed into the Reserve. Soon after leaving the Irish Guards he learned an agent was over from Canada recruiting for the North-West Mounted Police, and as he was a shade under the height for R.I.C. he decided to try his luck. The medical test for the North-West Mounted was very severe, but O'Leary was easily selected, and the hard, open-air work was much to his liking. All the patrolling is done on horseback, and the average daily duty is 30 miles. O'Leary gave a taste of his cool courage in capturing two robbers after a running fight lasting two hours. The thieves were armed with automatic revolvers. O'Leary was presented with a gold ring, which he still wears, and the donor remarked prophetically, "If you do as well on active service, you will earn the Victoria Cross."

How the Cross Was Won.
On the outbreak of war, none of the North-West police was allowed to return, but they kept on sending in petitions, and late in November O'Leary joined his regiment in France. There were only 140 left of the gallant battalion that fought stubbornly in the Brigade of Guards to protect the retreat from Mons. It was very hard to get O'Leary to speak of his deed of February 1 that won V.O., and often he said that many had done more, but had not his luck. The Coldstream Guards were next: his regiment, and their outposts were surprised and the position was lost. The Irish Guards had a shot at retaking it, but the fire was too heavy. A day passed, and the Irishmen wanted another chance; but the Coldstream said the job was theirs. A heavy bombardment preceded the attack, and then the Coldstream came out to cross the 200 yards that separated them from the German trenches.

O'Leary was an orderly that day, and not being for active duty, carried no bayonet. He had,

however, all day been watching the country ahead, and saw the earth thrown up. The Coldstream were met by a heavy fire, and the charge hung a little bit, and then in support the Irish Guards came out. O'Leary, fleet of foot, seems to have got well ahead. He had not got far when he felt the ground give, and, springing back, he saw a German bomb thrower in a covered-in pit. He shot him, and hurrying on, an angle of a trench he had marked all day, he came on it sideways, and five shots disposed of as many Germans; the second man fired at him but missed. He saw his comrades busy with the bayonet further up the trench and, leaving that job, he decided to make for the second point, some 60 yards farther on, where he knew a machine gun lived. If he could get there before it was remounted and brought into play, so much the better. He calculated it was dismounted during the bombardment but it was put out of action. One quick glance showed O'Leary he could not cross the swampy ground between him and the machine gun, so away up to the left he sprinted, and along the railway cutting shoving in five more cartridges. He had started with his magazine carrying 10 and one in the breach.

A jump, and he is off the crossing down a pathway of sandbags, and the machine gun sections suddenly see O'Leary standing on their right front. The officer has his finger on the button to release the hail of lead when O'Leary fired. He never pressed that button. One can see the white scared faces of the others and O'Leary ruthlessly avenging many a hideous crime, steadily going down the line. One can hear him calling on his comrades and see the wild dash and the mad flying, and the Irish Guards using their bayonets in that trench. O'Leary had emptied his rifle and won the Victoria Cross.

Mind and Body.
In his little speech of thanks in the square of Bantre he told us he had only done his duty, and he was going back to the trenches to try again. I heard him say he did not want a German sniper to get him; if the end came in a charge it wouldn't matter. The old Latin tag, *mens sana in corpore sano*, kept coming back irresistibly to my mind in O'Leary's presence. His pleasant smile lights up the freckled face, and the clear blue eyes, alert and direct, that meet yours so steadily, are a true index of his simple, resolute heart. No superfluous tissue clogs the free play of his silken muscles; they are ready and alert for manly deeds. And so with his mind; there is the fixed purpose to do his duty, and his soul is freed from all excesses that would cloud or obscure this one idea. Unshaken, he has carried this resolve on the battlefields of Flanders, and no man is more surprised that the world talks of his little turn of duty on February 1. He has been awarded the highest medals for valour from the British, French, and Russian nations.

At a banquet in his honour in his native county he asked for lemonade, and when thoughtlessly pressed to take wine he closed the matter by stating gravely he had

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J. M. DECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

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Hoektaihin, Amoy.

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Son, Chinkiang.

Wongingtsze of Haiyuetai 31

Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Tsiehshun Tuckfood, Shanghai.

Liuyehsin c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Julkhungle Taitung Hotel, Swatow.

Yeasin cheong, Yinkow.

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B. BLAOK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

able effort is being made to supply the munitions of war which are needed, and that the effort will be completely realized.

From close personal observation I have satisfied myself that England, from her immense resources, can furnish illimitable supplies in aid of the cause of the Allied nations.

I can bear emphatic testimony to the value of the splendid organizing work which is being so successfully pursued by Mr. Lloyd George, and I leave your hospitable shores with the renewed conviction that the joint efforts of the Allied Powers in a just cause will be rewarded by a decisive victory.

NOTICE.

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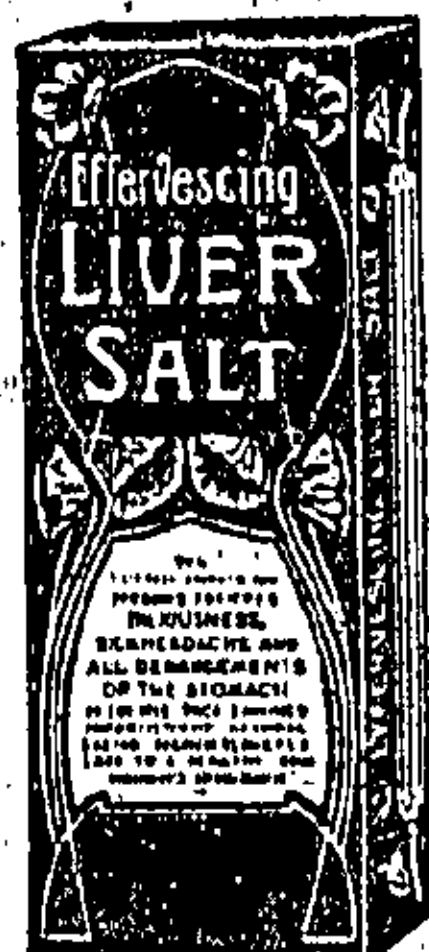
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

THE WAR AND THE CRANKS.

Before the war was a month old most thinking people at home and in the Colonies became alive to the fact that, whatever might be its issue, it could not fail to bring a vast amount of good in its wake where the Empire as a whole was concerned. The condition of the British people at the time of the declaration hardly needs recalling; all knew that it was as bad—where irresponsibility, weakness, disunion and faddism are concerned—as it could well be. The Empire had been surfeited with peace; its sons had come to think of themselves as immune from any kind of political or financial trouble great enough to threaten their prosperity, and each man was becoming a law to himself.

It is such a situation as this that gives rise to and that keeps alive the crank. The man or woman with a craze can only exist as such when a nation is sunk in the apathy that comes of overmuch ease, overmuch wealth and the consequent breaking away from realities. Britain had much goods laid up to herself, her position by land and by sea was unchallenged, and so she was free to withdraw her energies from the big things of life and fasten them upon what was petty. The result was the feverishly rapid spread of one-sided socialism, suffragism, "higher thought," spiritualism, "humanitarianism," faith healing, anti-vivisection, vegetarianism and every other conceivable craze upon which the human tongue and pen could exercise themselves. The old, simple practicality of the British mind was being jettisoned as quickly as possible, in order to leave more space for high-sounding rubbish which our fathers would have scorned to be burdened with. There was, it is true, one excuse for this readiness on the part of the public to seize upon fads and ride them to death. The prosperity of one half of a community not infrequently implies the hardship of the other half. And it was "the other half" that, for the more part, gave itself up to the newest whim of the hour—because a mind that is bent upon some "cause" thereby finds relaxation from the sordid and eternal struggle to make financial ends meet. In justice to the fomenters and followers of these fads an excuse should be given its full weight. If the overworked and the underpaid found relief from the commonplace and earthy side of existence in running after some ideal, they had every right to do so—provided they did not seek to inconvenience others who looked their enthusiasm. If it made the unhealthy and ill-fed shop girl or the lonely spinster any happier to dream of a state of society in which women would have equal rights with men, if the unlucky "out of work" could forget his worries for five minutes while he pictured a blissful world in which the equalisation of property was the first law, who could grudge them these distractions? The mischief of the position was that the distractions did not stop at this; in fact they ceased to give pleasure unless those delighting in them could force their views on the rest of mankind.

But the war came, and the faddist was fain to pause and reckon with himself. In less than a week all talk of (e.g.) votes for women stopped, and with it the beginnings of an insane "stop the war" propaganda. The cranks realised that business was the order of the hour and that their pet theories would not stand in rough weather. Higher thought went by the board; talk about humanitarianism gave place to the easy and airy discussion of the number of the enemy killed in such and such an engagement, or the advisability of shooting a few German spies out of hand. The old healthy, practical views of the Britisher—built up on a certain amount of wholesome and necessary animalism—came back, and society began to right itself. Women who had been so morbidly ready to thrust themselves forward and to settle summarily matters of which they had but the most slender comprehension forthwith retired into the background, for they were honest enough to recognise that this was a man's war, and that no amount of theory could have averted it or could stop it. All the cranks followed suit, till finally none were left save the labour agitators. Naturally these were the last to withdraw, because their craze suffered from an infinitely greater admixture of selfishness than any of the others. The result was that, while the others surrendered voluntarily, the labour strife-makers needed a few hints of coercion from a quarter which would soon have been as good as its word. Happily even these have come to see reason now, and, at the present moment, the British Empire is saner, and consequently safer, than it has been for the past fifty years.

What's in A Name.

A good deal of sympathy will be felt with the Chinese herbalist who has been deprived of his "Doctorate". From the evidence and the wording of the judgment it is clear that the magistrates could not well have taken any other step. The Ordinance, we imagine, was framed with the sole view of excluding really incompetent men from practice; but it has not been proved that the defendant in this particular case either was incompetent or was using his self-bestowed title with the intention to deceive the public, and so one is very glad to see that the case was dismissed. As a matter of fact, there is room for greater activity all over the Empire where the checking of the qualifications of professional men are concerned. If the various Governments would decide to draw a hard and fast line as to what "letters" might or might not be used before or after a man's name, the general public would be infinitely better protected against shams and frauds. We hope to see the day when it will be a criminal act for any doctor, clergyman, schoolmaster etc. to make use, for business purposes, of anything in the shape of a "subscription" degree. People who pay a guinea a year for the doubtful privilege of being able to term themselves Fellows of societies that dispense with the formality of enquiring into their members' educational standing are far greater impostors than any experienced herbalist can be.

Afforestation.

The F.M.S. Government, as we stated on Saturday, has been wisely buying itself in establishing complete systems of forest belts in the various States under its control, for the protection of crops against the spread of pests. "In many cases forest reserves form portions of these belts, and elsewhere they consist of strips forty chains to one mile in width." The Straits Settlements and Hongkong have both placed a worthy example before the eyes of the Chinese where afforestation is concerned, but hitherto that example has been persistently ignored. The Straits and the F.M.S. had a better opportunity than Hongkong, for they had, to start with, many thousands of acres of both virgin and secondary jungle, by no means all of which was required for agricultural purposes, and of which it was comparatively easy to set aside a portion which must not be felled. Hongkong did better still, for those who founded and made the Colony found it a mere barren rock. Why the Governments of the two Kwang have not profited by what they know to have been achieved in Hongkong is more than we can understand. Experts have shown that even the floods are in great measure due to the absence of trees along the river banks. Yet, so far from embarking on systematic afforestation, the Chinese Government seemingly permits the cutting down of the few miserable surviving trees. If the Chinese would make it a criminal offence to fell another tree in certain areas and would lay themselves out to plant saplings anywhere and everywhere, the country would not know itself in fifty years' time.

The Mercantile Marine.

Next to the fact that so few lives were lost in the sinking of the *Arabia*, the feature on which the captain has most reason to congratulate himself is the fine heroism of his officers and crew. This is testified to by the passengers as well as by the skipper himself, who pitifully observed that "the engine room was worth twenty Victoria Crosses." There were no signs of panic. Indeed there were never any where British seamen are concerned, and the fact is the wonder and admiration of the world. This is where discipline tells; a discipline that depends, not as with the Germans, on the number of times one man can salute another per minute, or on the chief officer's predilection for kicking the quarter-masters in the stomach, but on the old, in-born habit of obedience to proper authority coupled with each man's power to use his own wits which has helped to make the British fleet, whether naval or mercantile, what it is.

DAY BY DAY.

GOD THE FIRST GARDEN MADE, AND THE FIRST CITY, OAIN—Cowley.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; dull.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 434 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 374 published.

The Mails.
Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. St. Albans.
French Mail.—Due per s.s. Cor-dillere.
French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Nava to-day at 4 p.m.
Siberian, U.K. and U.S. mails.—Close per s.s. Chiyo Maru to-morrow at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Liang Chow to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Doubtless.—\$69, sellers.
Hongkong, C. and M. S. S. Co. Ltd. 22 1/2, sellers.
Combined \$ 148 n.
Indos. Preferred 55 b.
Deferred 92 s.
Shell Transport. — 91/2 sales.
China Sugars.—\$120, buyers.
Luzons.—\$40, sellers.
Shanghai Docks \$013, buyers.
Ewos.—\$170, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai — 11s. 10 1/2, buyers.
China Borneos.—\$11, nom.
Watsons.—\$7 00, buyers.
Rauha.—\$4, sellers.
Star Ferrites.—\$36 1/2, sellers.
China Providents — \$8.90, sellers.
Peak Tramways (old). — \$9, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/4.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 49th anniversary of the Treaty of Prague between Austria and Prussia.

Shed Collapses.
Part of a shed near the Sailors' Home, used by Chinese as a shelter, collapsed at 3 p.m. yesterday, but no one was hurt.

The Arson Case.
The three Chinese who have been before the Police Court on charges of arson, were on Saturday committed for trial at the Sessions.

The Bijou Theatre.
The "Monte Christo" film is attracting big houses to the Bijou Theatre. The picture is splendidly mounted and the acting is most realistic.

Peak Hospital Flagstaff Struck by Lightning.
The lightning last night struck the Peak Hospital flagstaff on the roof, dislodging some bricks and a wooden grating in the ceiling of a room.

Victoria Theatre.
The Victoria is to be congratulated on another most excellent week-end programme, the leading feature of which is an adaptation of a well-known French comedy, under the title of "Lend me your wife." The characters are well-known French artists, and both plot and acting are of the highest order. The war pictures are again most interesting and there are two more Sherlock Holmes episodes.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—
The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. August 21, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel moving N. N. W. or N. 9.20 p.m. August 21, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Bashi Channel moving N. W. or N. N. W. 2.10 p.m. August 22, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Formosa moving N. N. W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

What Neutrals are Thinking.

During the last eight and forty hours or so, some of the neutral nations have had their eyes a little further opened by Germany. The Norwegians, having had their mails stolen, have since expressed themselves in no uncertain terms on the subject; the Danes have felt called upon to intervene to prevent German heroes from firing on defenceless men in neutral waters; the Dutch press has been speaking its mind freely on the hypocrisy of the members of the Reichstag, and has openly jested at the Prussian Chancellor for his lies as to his country's attitude towards small nations; and America is making enquiries in regard to the sinking of the *Arabic*.

America and Germany.

It really begins to look as though the Americans would quarrel with Germany after all. This is, of course, what our enemy has long wanted. Indeed Germany's frank refusal to consider the rights of neutral nations and her perfect readiness to provoke them has been all along the surest sign that she knows herself beaten. For many months past she has been keen enough on seeing the United States join the Allies, and her apparent anger with Italy for doing the same thing was merely a part of her engrained hypocrisy. She wanted, and still wants, to have as many opponents as possible for the saving of her own face—so that, in the end, she may be able to say that she lost to the world and not to the Entente. Probably most Britishers will continue to hope that America need not be dragged actively into the fray. There is no real reason why she should be, even if common self-respect should force her to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Washington is probably as fully conscious as any outsiders can be that its army and navy, as at present constituted, are not built for serious warfare. But there are other ways in which the Allies would doubtless welcome intervention from this quarter. Hitherto America has done what she could to thwart the blockading of Germany. There is much that she can do to assist it, and she can further help by preventing German and pro-German within her own territory from sending secret help to the enemy. Again, the magnificent results obtained in Canada and Australia where volunteering is concerned may be taken as some sort of indication of what America could do towards raising a strong expeditionary force if it were needed. Her army as it stands to-day may not entirely come up to the modern idea of what a fighting force should be, but it is well to recollect that her finest men have never enlisted. We are convinced that from the districts away from the great cities she could recruit a force that, man for man, would be equal to anything that even our own Dominions could raise: men of British or French extraction whose physique and nerve are unexceptionable. But perhaps such levies may not be necessary.

Italy's New Declaration.

Italy's long-meditated first step is said to have created "the deepest impression in Berlin." This we can well believe, if by "Berlin" is meant the people who are paying the piper and not the arrogant officials who have demanded the right to call the tune. Italy's reasons for declaring war on Turkey hardly matter. What concerns us far more is how her extra freedom in affairs will help the Allies' prospects in the Dardanelles. She is credited with having a respectable fleet, by no means the whole of which will ever be needed in her Austrian campaign; and it is well known that the fighting in the Alps and the Tyrol still leaves her with a useful reserve of troops which should be available at any moment for work in Gallipoli.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 23, 1914.

German Prisoners for England.
German prisoners numbering 18 officers and 432 men have left Bruges (a Belgian city 14 miles east of Ostend) for Dunkirk (the most northerly seaport of France, on the Strait of Dover). They are escorted by German troops with fixed bayonets. Their destination is said to be England.

Big Victory for Servians.
Headquarters announces a complete victory for the Servians, in a battle lasting four days, near Lozница. Each side of the Austrian army, which had crossed the Drina, was overthrown. The losses on both sides were enormous. The victors took several thousand prisoners.

Ghent and Ostend.
It is reported that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Ostend.

War Contribution.
The Germans have imposed a war contribution of two million sterling upon the Province of Liege. Also a war contribution of eight millions sterling on the city of Brussels.

Canadian War Appropriation.
The Canadian House of Commons has passed a war appropriation of 50 million dollars. Mr. Borden, the Premier, has promised to consider the suggestion that Canada should recognise the Belgians' heroism by giving a hospital.

Press Bureau on the Situation.
The Press Bureau desires the public to remember that almost all of the news comes from our own side. The enemy, however, from meagre news which is filtering through, claims successes in the eastern and western theatres of war. As the campaign is being conducted on an enormous scale anything that has already happened can only be of minor importance. The Press Bureau says nothing which has happened so far deserves to be called a victory, France has had gratifying successes in Alsace, the Germans have obliged the Belgian Army to retire to Antwerp, while the Russians to the eastward have gained ground, but the campaign there can scarcely be said to have commenced. To exaggerate minor episodes into triumphs for the Allies is misleading. It may be said, however, that there has been one real, noteworthy success—namely, that Germany, at the end of three weeks, had not yet attempted to attack France. Even a partially successful attack a week ago might have interfered with the concentration of the French armies and proved prejudicial to subsequent operations. The apprehension that the enemy would be ready first is incorrect, and the situation of the Allies to-day is, in a military sense, satisfactory.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station 6 p.m.)
Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major on Tuesday, August 24th, and Thursday, August 26th.

Details from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant O. M. S. Alves on Wednesday, August 25th; Recruits of Chinese Co. on same date.

Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Portuguese Co. on Thursday, August 26th; and Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, Chinese Co. on Friday, August 27th.

Leave.

P. C. W. Timson Lee is granted twelve months' leave from August 24th, 1915.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Will one of our contemporaries be so good as to inform us what Reuter could possibly have meant by "the mobilisation industry"?

"Deceased had lived in Hongkong thirty-four years and was highly respected." Doesn't that go without saying? We should respect anyone who could tolerate Hongkong for half that time.

"Doctors and motor ambulances hurried to the spot," says the *Telegraph* in describing the Irish mail accident. This must have been the fault of one of our more uneducated composers. Our own special educated one took his degree in the three "R's" only, and would never have had the enterprise to fake up a fourth.

A captions correspondent suggests that we should give him his ten cents back because he mistook a telegram under the head of "A Year Ago To-day" for a brand-new one. We refuse to accept responsibility for the—preoccupation that could allow our friend to make this blunder. Nor are we disposed to withdraw the "Year Ago To-day" column; if it were not for that, some of our local pessimists would be making out that the Allies have never scored a single success since war broke out.

"We are told that Delilah punctured the head of Samson with a nail." Precisely, but only on the authority of a local contemporary with a leaning towards the higher criticism. Old fashioned folk incline to the idea that the hammer expert was Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite and that the punctured was one Sisera. (Directions to the educated comp: Not spelt: O-I-e-a-r-o-l)

Reuter remarks that the Sultan's weakness is increasing. His weakness for what? Surely not for Teutonism. We take it that, in that direction, he reached surfeit-point long ago.

We understand that the Reichstag meditates a vote of censure against the French for warning the civilian inhabitants of Jaffa that a bombardment was about to begin. Willie thinks that a nation that can throw away ruthlessly an opportunity to kill women and children is not an enemy worthy the steel of the Fatherland.

Talking of our Potsdam friend—as we always contrive to do when possible, because we love him so—we note that he sent a telegram of congratulation to Count Zeppelin on the latter's birthday. We understand that the Kaiser laid emphasis on the fact that but for the count's invention the only babies that the Germans would have contrived to kill would have been the Belgian and American varieties.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	238
" 3	...	214
" 4	...	243
" 5	...	211
" 6	...	221
" 7	...	235
" 8	...	229
" 9	...	226
" 10	...	225
" 11	...	215
" 12	...	240
" 13	...	232
" 14	...	214
" 15	...	204
" 16	...	214
" 17	...	216
" 18	...	215
" 19	...	213
" 20	...	208
" 21	...	213
" 22	...	208

Total to 22nd inst. 4,872

Daily average 221.40

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND.

For the Allied Forces at the Front

Amount acknowledged to 9th August 1915.	\$5956.68
Mr. J. W. H. Senior.	
Further contribution	10.00
Mrs. R. P. H. Senior.	
Mr. W. H. Senior.	5.00
Mr. W. H. Senior.	3.40
List No. 4 C. to 1st July 1915.	
Mr. H. P. White.	\$0
Mr. Geo. Hastings.	5
Mr. R. H. Senior.	3
Mr. A. H. Senior.	3
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.	5
Mr. C. E. H. Senior.	4
Mr. E. W. P.	2
Mr. G. M. Senior.	2
Mr. R. E. Senior.	2
Mr. G. M. C. Senior.	10
Mr. S. W. B.	5
Mr. R. F. H.	2
Mr. Lee Ching Chi.	1

List No. 4 B. to 31st July 1915.	\$50.00
Mr. W. R. M.	\$2
Mr. S. H. Dodwell.	5
Mr. A. R. Lowe.	5
Mr. A. R. Owen.	3
Miss Angel Ormiston.	3

List No. 4 B Further Contribution.

Messrs.	
E. E. G.	\$2
J. P.	1
A. A.	2
F. W. J.	2
J. R. K.	2
R. I.	2
E. M. F.	2
A. R. A.	2
W. N.	5
G. A. R.	3
F. H. R.	3
R. W. M.	3
A. W. L. R.	3
W. C. B.	2
H. M. W.	2
R. B.	5
C. H. B.	5
L. S. G.	3
R. O.	2
A. M. W.	5
O. E.	5
J. M. H.	5
A. L. G.	2
G. T. E.	10
G. M. Y.	10
L. J. A.	2
G. E. S.	5
A. K.	2
A. C. L.	2
J. W. C. B.	5
R. S.	2

List No. 4 F. Further Contribution.

Messrs.	
G. B. L.	1
R. H.	3
C. E. H. B.	4
E. W. P.	2
Chai Wan (W.B.)	2.50
Ladies Bridge Book (Peak) per Mrs. O.	
Mo. I. Messer	7.70
A. H. C.	3
N. S. M.	5
J. V. R.	5
C. P.	5
H. J.	5
G. S. H.	3
W. J. H.	3
H. H.	3
W. D.	2
P. S. L. B.	2
H. C. S.	5
W. H. S.	3
L. N. M.	4
A. O. L.	2
J. A. B.	2
G. M.	2
R. E. St. A.	2
O. D. W.	5
E. A.	3
J. B.	3

Amount expended 5939.41

Balance in hand \$293.87

As stated in the report of the 24th ultimo the consignment ordered on June 1 was distributed amongst 10 different regiments most of whom have acknowledged receipt and thanked the generous subscribers for thinking of them, thoroughly appreciating their kindness. A notification has been received from home that the consignment ordered on July 1 was sent to quite a different source; to those regiments who did not previously participate, viz—

O. O. Canadian Contingent, British Expeditionary Force 33,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs Plug Tobacco.

O. O. Australian Contingent, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force 34,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs Plug Tobacco.

O. O. New Zealand Contingent, Mediterranean Force 33,000 Woodbines and 88 lbs Plug Tobacco.

Further contributions to the fund will be thankfully received so as to enable the Committee to send one consignment a month to give some comfort to the brave fellows at the front who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in this terrible battle.

GEO. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LATE MR. SMOLLETT CAMPBELL.

Funeral on Saturday at Happy Valley.

On Saturday evening, the funeral took place at the Church of England Cemetery of the late Mr. Smollett Campbell, Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Lappa (Macao) on Friday evening. The deceased who had been connected with the Customs service since 1872, and had been Commissioner at Lappa since 1911, recently contracted typhoid and a few days ago he entered the Peak Hospital. The second daughter of the deceased was married some months past to Lieutenant Pasko (D.O.L.I.) who has since been wounded in action. One of the deceased's sons resigned the customs to take up a commission in the Black Watch.

Those present at the funeral included—The Rev. Copley Moyle (officiating clergyman) Messrs. A. H. Forbes, C. Thorne, C. E. S. Wakefield, Captain Hutchinson, A.D.C., representing H.E. the Governor; Major Macdonald, H.K.V.D. and J. S. Dobie. Wreaths included those sent on behalf of the deceased's wife and children; Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of Customs; Mr. F. Gordon Lowder; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith; Members of the Kowloon Staff; Chinese members of the Kowloon Staff; Captain and Wardroom officers of the R. S. Kaipan; Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield; Mr. Thorne and Mr. Edwards, H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Mrs. Phelps and Major Macdonald. The family of the deceased are at present at Home.

SEAMEN'S CLAIM FOR WAGES

Story of Stolen Chop.

This morning in the Summary Court, the owner of the Kwong Wing Hing junk, Lam Choi, was sued by three seamen, formerly employed on the junk, to recover balance of wages alleged to be due.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. G. R. Haywood for the defence.

Mr. Mason informed his Lordship that the men had been engaged as foks, the only dispute between the parties was as to when the services of the plaintiffs were dispensed with.

The defendant alleged that the debit notes produced by the plaintiffs and chopped with defendant's chop, were drawn up by the plaintiffs who stole his chop to make the impressions thereon.

His Lordship did not believe the defendant's story and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

OF INTEREST TO LADY READERS.

A recent development in the method of effective displays for drapery is the use of a distinctive background provided by a rich striped or checked paper with an appearance very like satin. This background is accompanied by price and descriptive ticket which are in keeping with the design of the paper, the effect produced being a most dignified and striking one.

An example of this treatment is afforded by Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. who are making a display of choice blouses during this week. Ladies should make a point of seeing the window display which will certainly create the desire to possess some of the charming and inexpensive models which are being shown.

Further particulars appear in our advertising columns of to-day.

Force 34,000 Woodbines and 110 lbs Plug Tobacco.

O. O. New Zealand Contingent, Mediterranean Force 33,000 Woodbines and 88 lbs Plug Tobacco.

Further contributions to the fund will be thankfully received so as to enable the Committee to send one consignment a month to give some comfort to the brave fellows at the front who are bearing the burden and heat of the day in this terrible battle.

GEO. J. B. SAYER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE OF CANTON.

British Consul's Report.

The Acting Consul at Canton (Mr. J. W. O. Davidson) in his annual report says that, although Canton has been as little affected commercially as any place, the effects of the declaration of war were severe. Banks immediately restricted credits, and business practically came to a standstill. Firms were not inclined to undertake fresh responsibilities until they could form some estimate of the result of war on trade, and the extra cost of war insurance was sufficient to kill business in many articles sold on a commission basis, such as paper, on which the margin of profit is small. Helped by the low rate of exchange, the silk trade, on which the foreign prosperity of the port largely depends, was fortunately amongst the first to recover, though naturally only partially.

The reduction of war insurance enabled business generally with the United Kingdom to be resumed, and though trade with the Continent is moribund for the time being America has been a larger customer than usual. In many cases German firms were unable to fulfil contracts, and in some instances these were placed elsewhere, notably some for electric plant in Canton. Trade in paper and munitions of war—before the war largely in the hands of German firms—has been successfully taken up by British firms. While this is satisfactory in itself, there is no certainty that, unless special efforts are made, the trade will not revert to Germany at the end of the war.

The gross value of the trade of Canton for 1914 was \$14,542,716, a decrease on 1913 of \$2,088,913. Part of this large decrease was due to the drop in exchange, the difference in Haikwan taels being only 7,499,435. In spite of the low rate of exchange foreign imports with a gross value of \$4,802,435 showed an increase of over \$400,000, a large proportion of which was accounted for by the increased value of the opium imported.

THE STRAITS COMPULSORY TRAINING BILL.

Passed Third Reading.

At a meeting of the Straits Settlements' Legislative Council held on August 13 the Compulsory Training Bill passed its third reading.

The following is culled from the Straits Times.

Council resumed the consideration in committee of the Reserve Force and Civil Guard Bill. Only a few further minutes were occupied, the chief amendment made being the introduction of a clause, suggested by the Hon. Sir Evelyn Ellis, providing that men eligible as Volunteers, but members of the Volunteer Reserve or Civil Guard, or undergoing military training, and desiring to become volunteers proper, might be allowed, with the consent of the Commandant, to transfer. This, Sir Evelyn said, would meet the case of men who reconsidered their position after being brought within the scope of the new bill.

The committee stage concluded, the Attorney-General then reported that the bill had emerged "with certain amendments."

Standing orders being suspended to permit of the measure being carried further, the Attorney-General moved that the bill be read a third time and passed.

This was seconded by the General Officer Commanding and carried.

His Excellency the Governor said that it was very gratifying that in these times there had been no opposition to that bill, which gave power to require every male British subject of European descent, within age limits, to undergo military training. Under an Order in Council published in the Gazette in August last, the Governor might require any person to do any work and render any personal service that he might think fit in connection with the defence of the Colony. His Excellency proceeded to mention what happened in February last, on the occasion of the Mutiny, when the services of able-bodied men were required. Many of those men, not having undergone any military training or military

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.,
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

means completed. Much, therefore, depends on the state of the river in the present year. One result of the floods has been to draw attention to the question of river conservancy. A director of river conservancy has been appointed by the Central Government, and he has recently made a tour of inspection with the Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Board. Lack of funds, however, is likely to prove a bar to the undertaking of river conservancy works on a large scale.

No progress was made in the development of the mining resources of the Province during 1914. Owing to the excessive caution of the Chinese, it is very difficult for foreigners to make any but the most cursory examination of properties said to contain ores. Reports of the existence of valuable deposits must therefore be received with scepticism until confirmed by experts. Owing to the high price of anti-mony a certain amount has been coming down from the Hunan border. Good steam coal is said to have been found on the North River, but not in sufficient quantity to make the laying down of large plant profitable, as transport facilities are at present lacking.

LIVERPOOL FIRE.

COTTON WAREHOUSE GUTTED.

London, Received August 21.
A cotton warehouse, belonging to the Liverpool Warehousing Company at Bootle, has been gutted by fire. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds.

discipline, a number of them not even knowing the use of the rifle, were a source of actual danger to their friends. This bill would remove that anomaly. He could assure the Council that in the carrying out of the bill every consideration would be given to commercial interests in the Colony. He hoped that all men would, through the bill, be trained and disciplined and learn the use of the rifle, and that not a few, but all would help towards the defence of the Empire.

STOPI

THINK for just one minute of the utter uselessness of suffering with Neuralgia. For only 1/6 you can procure a bottle of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM, and even the first application of the Balm will bring you relief from the torturing pain! Continue its use. Rub it in where the pain is, and the pain will quickly go! Those hideous, horrible, heart sickening hours of misery will give place to comfort, peace and health. Do not Doubt. Do not falter. Do not hesitate. Do not continue to suffer. GO NOW, or send to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and ask for a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Government are prepared to let as offices to suitable tenants, Rooms Nos. 5, 6 and 7 on the top floor of the Post Office Building (New Government Offices) in Pedder Street on a yearly tenancy.

Further particulars and conditions of letting may be obtained on application at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway, located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town. Crown Rent \$150.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

"Steam Launch 'America'" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

"2 Buoys with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and refitted with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent."

HENRY HEATH
STRAW HATS
IN LATEST SHAPES
LOCAL AGENTS
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.
TELEPHONE 348.
COLLAR SPECIALISTS
OUR CELEBRATED
"HUSSAR" "COMFORT" and "HURLINGHAM"
COLLARS
ARE THE PERFECTION OF
STYLE AND COMFORT
PRICE 4/50 PER DOZ. SOFT COLLARS IN ALL SHAPES

COLUMBIA RECORDS.
6880 { "A LITTLE BIT OF GREEN" }
6878 { "WHEN I DREAM OF OLD ERIN" } Duets
6873 { "ON THE ISLAND OF PINES" }
6873 { "ON THE SHORES OF ITALY" } Harry Champion
6867 { "A LITTLE BIT OF CUCUMBER" }
6867 { "MY OLD IRON CROSS" } Kings Military Band
6820 { "HERE WE ARE AGAIN" }
6820 { "NOW, ARE WE ALL HERE" } Kings Military Band
6813 { "HERE WE ARE AGAIN" } Song, Kirby
6813 { "THE FLAG THAT NEVER COMES DOWN" } Latimer
6813 { "LANDING OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN FRANCE" } Kings Mil. Band
6813 { "WITH THE FLEET IN ACTION" }
CALL OR PHONE 1322
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
ALL KINDS OF
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.
EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE
Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

THE LEADING BRAND
OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET
THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT
IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
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THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—18, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	31st Aug.	4th Sept.
TAIWAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 25th Aug.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, R'goon & Calcutta on the 19th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 24th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Heungshan.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship HEUNGSHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 9 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 2.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SAMUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSHILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine Aisuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 21,000 THURS., 26th Aug. at noon. T. 16,000 THURS., 9th Sept. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	T. 12,500 TUES., 7th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 TUES., 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 TUES., 14th Sept. at 4 p.m. T. 9,000 FRI., 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 MONDAY, 6th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 26th Aug.
SHANGHAI (Kobe) and Yokohama	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teraraka	T. 16,000 SATUR., 28th Aug. at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 SUN., 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 27th Aug.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—	
" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—	
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—	
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0	
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " " " 1st Return £37.10.—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.—	
To Yokohama, 1st Return £150. To Kobe 1st Return £135.	
" 2nd " £90. " 2nd " £83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
MANILA & CEBU	Chinhua	24th Aug. at noon
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	28th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck at "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong 23rd August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tikinkix	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Timancoek	JAPAN	4th Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tilareomx	JAVA	5th Sept.	SHAN	12th Sept.
Tjilwongx	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Telephone No. 1574

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£80. " " £86.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " £58.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, LIOQUIE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenharn	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	19th Sept.	17th Sept.
Empire		6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halchima	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 24th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Halmau	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 27th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Halton	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Death of Capt. Fisher.
Capt. Arthur Fisher, formerly of the Third Sea and Coast Pilot Union, died suddenly of heart failure on the 3rd inst. at his residence at Kobe. He was born in England in 1855 and came out to the Far East as second mate of a sailing ship in the early part of Meiji Era and entered the service of the Mitsubishi S.S. Co. (predecessor of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha). He was afterwards appointed chief officer of the old s.s. Wakanoura Maru under the late Capt. Christensen and was later transferred to the Genkai Maru (formerly the Costa Rica). Several years ago he obtained a licence for Inland Sea and Coast Pilot and continued as such until about two years ago, when he retired. His sudden death has come to a sad shock to a large circle of his friends, Foreign and Japanese.

New Vessels for East Asiatic Company.

Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, Copenhagen, launched, on June 26, the large Diesel motor vessel Australian, which has been constructed for the East Asiatic Company. The ship, which can load 10,000 tons d.w., has motors of 3,100 h.p. She will be placed on the new route between Copenhagen and Australia. The Company are also having built by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, Leith, a large four-masted auxiliary sailing ship to be named the Kobenhavn. This vessel will be 370 ft., and will have a very large spread of canvas. The propelling machinery will consist of a six-cylinder Burmeister and Wain Diesel engine of the four-cycle type, generally similar in design to the engines fitted in the full-powered motor ships belonging to the East Asiatic Company, and the power developed will be sufficient to give the ship a speed of 7 to 8 knots. The performance of the Kobenhavn in service will be watched with interest, and if the vessel is successful the use of the internal-combustion engine for auxiliary motive power may postpone still further the oft-propheesied disappearance of the ocean sailing ship.

Notice to Shippers.

Attention is called by the different shipping companies to the requirement that consignees' names must be given in bills of lading for all prohibited cargo, for which licence is required. The Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, Ch. 31), Section 4, dated March 16, reads as follows:—Where a licence to export any goods, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction, or restriction outwards, authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bill of lading, manifests, and other documents relating to the goods, and if this requirement is not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall, if he is the exporter of the goods, be deemed to have exported the goods without a licence, and, if any other person, be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds. The consignee's name will not be allowed in the margin of the bill of lading, but must appear in the body in place of the word "Order." To facilitate the negotiation of documents through a bank, we are given to understand that after the consignee's name, the following words should be added:—

"At the Order of the Bank" mentioning the bank financing the transaction; or,

"At the order of the shipper, Messrs." mentioning the name of the shipper shown at the head of the B/L. It appears, therefore, that there are no insuperable difficulties in the matter so far as merchants and shippers are concerned, and all that has to be done is to exercise the greatest care, and make absolutely certain that the consignee's name is shown in the B/L for all prohibited cargo, where a licence has been issued.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
London, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Thurs., 26th Aug. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thurs., 26th Aug. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri., 27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Lalsang	Tues., 31st Aug. at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Tues., 31st Aug. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Pooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular
intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
PANAMA CANAL.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 9 Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

IFOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	24, Aug.
Europe, via Singapore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27, Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloem'tein	B. L. L.	22, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shinosa	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan & Co.	P. M. Co.	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Japan	Tillatjap	J.O.J. L.	24, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24, Aug.
Mauritius and South African	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Ports	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Nore	P. & O.	26, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Sardinia	P. & O.	27, Aug.
Shanghai	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Saigon	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'hai, Penang & Colombo	Maru	J.O.J. L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	6, Sept.
Java	Tjikmanek	J.O.J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	B'gon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Bari M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijtarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(MCGREGOR COW & Co.) LTD.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the
following dates
Wednesday 8th September.
Saturday 6th November.FOR VANCOUVER via THE
USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND
SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SEIKO MARU" 23rd Aug.

For freight and particulars,
apply to**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on the 8th August.

AMERICAN MAIL

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from
Hongkong on Thursday, September 30,
at 1 p.m.The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from
Yokohama on Friday, August 13, for
Hongkong via Manila.The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will sail
from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via
Manila for Hongkong.The mails have been transferred to the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU
due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th
August.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong
via Queensland and Philippine Ports on
the 4th inst. and may be expected to
arrive here on or about the 29th instant.The O. & A. Line s.s. SALAMIS sailed
from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is
expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.The A. & O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left
Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine
Ports on 19th inst. and may be expected
to arrive on or about 31st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th
August.The s.s. DUNERA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 18th inst. and may be
expected here on or about the 24th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5655, H. Zeeder, 10th inst.	—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.
—P. M. S. Co.	
Halohing, Br. s.s. 1267, W. Passmore, 11th	Aug.—Swatow, 10th Aug., Gen.
—B. L. & Co.	
Phranang, Br. s.s. 1241, H. Passmore, 12th	inst.—Hobhow, 11th inst. Gen.
—Chinese.	
Pingwey, Br. s.s. 2294, 13th inst.—S'pore,	9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Derwent, Br. s.s. 1956, A. Jenkins, 13th	inst.—S'pore, 9th inst. Rice & Co.
—General—Chinese.	
Hangchow, Br. s.s. 999, Cain, 14th instant	—Swatow, 13th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1195, Jea. Doyle, 16th	inst.—Fort Kharval, 15th instant
—S'pore, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7233, E. Bent, 17th	Aug.—San Francisco, 17th ult.,
T.K.K.	
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3087, H. Chikaki, 18th	inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Coal—M.
—B. & S.	
Tillatjap, Dut. s.s. 3859, W. H. Lap, 18th	inst.—Batavia, 8th inst. Gen.—J.
O.J.L.	
Agapenor, Br. s.s. 2953, 18th instant—	Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Seiko Maru, Jap. s.s. 1893, Noda, 18th	inst.—Moji, 12th inst. Coal—J.
M. & Co.	
Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1928, 19th inst.—	Wakamatsu, 15th inst. Coal—M.
B. G. K.	
Hsinchang, Chi. s.s. Monro, 19th inst.—	Tientsin, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1337, T. H. Luckman,	18th inst.—S'pore, 14th inst. Rice
Japan, Br. s.s. 3206, C. P. Seddon, 20th	inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—D.S. & Co.
Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2312, F. Reeder, 19th	inst.—Hankow, 18th inst. Ballast
—A. P. & Co.	
Hue, Fr. s.s. 704, A. Cornelissen, 20th inst.	—S'pore, 19th inst. Gen.—A.
R. Marty.	
Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1220, Benson, 21st inst.	—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
Otowa Maru, Jap. s.s. 877, N. Hyodo, 21st	inst.—Kobe, 21st inst. Coal—
O.S.K.	

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GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
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London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

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of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.
Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

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Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & HULL	Kandahar	24th Aug.
LONDON	Bloemfontein	22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

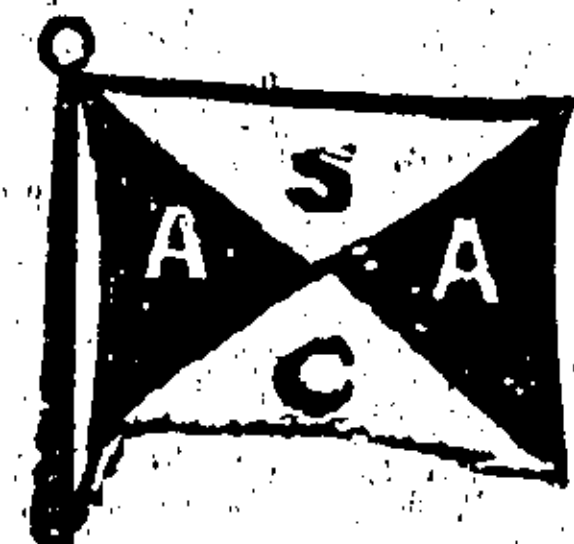
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Aug. 1915.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	15' up to 10' below	14'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	14'	14'	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	121'	14'	14'	5' 6"
Wai-Kong Dock	121'	14'	14'	5' 6"
Whampoa Dock	121'	14'	14'	5' 6"
Whampoa Dock	121'	14'	14'	5' 6"

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G. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.TOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915.

GENERAL BOTHA'S VICTORY.

(Continued from Saturday.)

German Frightfulness.

We have said that German South-West Africa was rendered precious by the German blood spilt there. That was the tradition remaining from the miserable war of extermination against the Hereros in 1904 and the following years. The campaign was conducted on lines now at last familiar to the whole world, with very little honour to Prussian arms and with lasting disgrace to a series of Germans, of whom the best remembered is General von Trotha, the author of the famous proclamation declaring that the Herero people must leave the country, that within the German frontier every Herero, whether armed or not, should be shot, and that women and children would either be driven out of the country or fired upon. This disgraceful war was the cause of bitter controversies in Germany, and the failure of German administration has been freely admitted. But a sort of vague sentiment remained, and the German Army especially will be out to the quick by the news of the end of German "Sud West."

General Botha's Service.

Whatever happens in Europe, General Botha has made certain that the German flag will never fly again in South Africa. After the occupation of Windhuk the Germans endeavoured to come to terms with Botha on the basis of an armistice until the end of the war in Europe, they to retain their arms. The proposal was characteristically impudent. Needless to say, Botha was no more inclined to listen to it than he was to the insolent suggestions made to him in the letter from Baron von Hamboldt, the late German Consul-General in Cape Town. A few weeks after the war broke out the Baron wrote advising the Union Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief to pay no attention to the newspaper reports of British successes in Europe, as they were all lies, and the triumph of German arms was inevitable.

When their overtures were rejected at Windhuk the majority of the German garrison and of the German settlers were anxious to surrender, but Governor Seitz persuaded them to hold out for a couple of months longer by telling them abundant lies about the progress of the campaign in Europe. Calais, they were assured, was in the hands of the Germans; the Russians were hopelessly beaten on the Eastern front; and the war was certain to be over in two months.

Botha would unquestionably have been glad had wiser counsels prevailed in the German camp after the fall of Windhuk. The campaign must be costing the Union something like £50,000 a day, and the longer the struggle endured the greater was bound to be the discontent among the malcontent section of the Dutch-speaking population. If the Germans retired into the difficult and mountainous country to the north there was no saying how long the campaign might last. Botha, however, faced the position with his usual energy and promptitude. The retreating Germans were followed by the burgher mounted forces under Brigadiers Manie Botha, Myburgh, and Brits with a rapidity which, considering the difficulties of the country, is nothing short of amazing. So skilfully had Botha laid his plans that the enemy a few days ago found themselves cut off in detail and hopelessly enveloped. The South African Mounted Rifles, who constitute the permanent part of the Union forces, will no doubt

THE SUICIDE OF HOLT.

Albany (New York State), July 10. Governor Whitman has requested the District Attorney of Nassau County to furnish a report on the circumstances of the death of Holt, or Erich Munter, the assailant of Mr. J. P. Morgan, and on the conduct of the gao officials, from the sheriff downwards. The aged keeper who was in charge of Munter on Tuesday night states that he heard a sound like a revolver shot just before he stumbled across Munter's body in the outside corridor. The gao officials, according to the keeper, "made up" the explanation of Munter's death, namely, that the prisoner fell 18 ft. from an iron bar above his cell, striking his head on the floor.—*Reuter.*

New York, July 10.—There is a strong sentiment here in favour of further investigation into the death of Holt. The *Press* says that, from the sheriff down, nearly everybody who was responsible for keeping Holt before his death and answerable afterwards for the facts of the case, seems to have been deliberately "off his job," and continues:—

The public is bound to reflect that it very easily could have seemed to Holt's associates and backers, if he had such, that it was more important for him to die with the secrets he carried locked for ever in his bosom than for him to live and give information that might possibly turn a great conspiracy inside out.—*Reuter.*

be left to garrison the conquered territory until the end of the war in Europe.

The Achievement.

The scope and character of General Botha's achievement can only be appreciated if we remember what was the position in the Union when the war broke out and what has happened since then. In the first place the military forces of the Union in August, 1914, were utterly inadequate, alike in numbers and equipment, for the invasion and conquest of a territory with an area of over 300,000 square miles, and garrisoned by 10,000 trained troops amply provided with artillery and munitions. At the outbreak of war the Union had not 4,000 trained men at its disposal, and the machinery of the Union Defence Act, which was designed to bring a citizen army gradually into being, had scarcely been set in motion. In the operations which preceded the occupation of Windhuk there were probably close on 40,000 men in the field. Not only has this army been created, trained, equipped and transported hundreds of miles by land and sea within a period of six months; but a rebellion in which at one time some 10,000 South Africans were in arms against the Government had to be suppressed while the work of organization was going on. Botha, aided by the superb abilities and splendid resourcefulness of General Smuts and loyally supported by colleagues like Mr. De Wet (Minister of Justice) and Mr. Barton (Minister of Railways), has not only had to carry through the organization and equipment of an army fit to conquer Damaraland, but has carried through the victorious campaign itself, despite the bitter hostility of a section of his own countrymen—a hostility which burst into armed rebellion last November.

It is an illustrious achievement, which is no less clearly indicative of the simple greatness of Botha's statesmanship than of his military genius, his forceful personality, and his strength of will, and which places the British Empire under a debt that will be universally acknowledged, but can never be repaid. *The Times*

THE CARDINAL MERCIER INCIDENT.

Latest German Version.

Amsterdam, July 8.—With reference to the interview with the Pope published in the *Liberte*, the correspondent of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* in Brussels has obtained a pronouncement from General von Bissing, the Governor-General of Belgium.

General von Bissing denied that Cardinal Mercier was ever arrested and added that when the famous Pastoral Letter was issued an officer was sent to the Cardinal and said:—"It will be well, Herr Kardinal, if you hold yourself today at the disposition of the Governor-General, since probably he will want an interview with you." General von Bissing did not, however, that day visit the Cardinal, but went to the Main Headquarters to discuss the affair with the Imperial Chancellor.

When there the Governor-General learnt that the Cardinal intended to go to Antwerp in order to read the Pastoral Letter or discuss the matter. "Then," added the Governor-General, "I telegraphed or telephoned to him, urgently praying him not to make the journey, since it would be very likely to cause unrest among the population, which was already somewhat excited."

General von Bissing added that Cardinal Mercier had a general pass allowing him free movement throughout Belgium, and the Governor-General had never written to the Pope or made any such declaration (concerning the repression of acts of violence against the Church) as had been attributed to him. A declaration of the kind would be absurd, as it had always been his endeavour to protect the right of the Church.

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

What to Send and Not to Send.

The free collection by the Post Office of reading matter for soldiers and sailors began on July 8 when a number of books and magazines were received over the counter at various branch offices. They were placed in baskets, to be sent with the letter mails from the sorting office to the head offices—five in Scotland, and about 40 in England—and thence to a central depot. There they will be handed over to the Camps Library, the War Library, the Prisoners of War Help Committee, and other voluntary organizations approved by the War Office and Admiralty, who will undertake their distribution to the soldiers and sailors at home or abroad, in camp or at the front, in hospital or detained as prisoners of war.

For the guidance of the public the Postmaster-General states that experience has proved that novels and monthly illustrated magazines are most appreciated. A small number of educational text-books, including foreign language teaching manuals, will be of value, especially for prisoners of war. Newspapers, whether daily or weekly, illustrated or not, cannot be accepted; nor can magazines more than a year old. Books and magazines must be clean and complete. They must not have been exposed to infection—"any person who hands in a book or magazine which may carry infectious disease commits an offence against the law." With the exception of educational text-books they must not be written in any language other than English. They must not be books or magazines issued for the purpose of propaganda. They must not be wrapped or packed or addressed to any individual, unit, or hospital. Finally, they should be handed in at the post office, not put into the letter-boxes.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

HURRICANES OF GERMAN SHELL.

August 21, 2.35 a.m.

A Petrograd communique reports that after the Germans had occupied the fortifications of Kovno, the remainder of the garrison rejoined the field troops, occupying positions west of the Janowo-Kochedy railway.

Our troops south of Kovno are still on the left of the Niemen. The Germans on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked strongly from Ossowices southwards along the whole Naraw and Bug front, while on the right of the Naraw in the district of Stravkova, Gours, Broiak, Lipnitsa to 12 miles north west of Brest Litovsk our troops continue to hold the enemy. Attacks with great forces of our cavalry aided in repulsing a German attack near Lipnitsa.

The enemy having occupied the right bank of the Bug, east of Vlodava on Thursday morning, directed subsequent efforts along the road towards Plohticha. The communique further reports that near Novogeorgievsk the Germans, after occupying the left bank of the Wkra, concentrated their efforts against the north west of Wkra to the Vistula, and, by ceaseless bombardment with hurricanes of shells, destroyed our fortifications in this sector.

The Germans on Wednesday evening surrounded the fort in the region of Vymysloff, and then directed their columns—notwithstanding enormous losses—on the positions behind in Zakrochich sector. This compelled our troops to retreat on Thursday to the line of old forts on the front for general defence.

The Germans during the next few days destroyed two of these forts, and then by a series of sanguinary assaults occupied their ruins, finally directing their fire on the central defence.

We exploded the bridge on the Naraw and then abandoned the forts in the northern section.

LOSS OF THE ARABIC.

FURTHER DETAILS.

August 20, 8.35 p.m.

The magnificent bravery shown on the *Arabic* is another glorious record in the history of the sea. That such an enormous number should be saved in a few minutes was little short of miraculous. The vessel was steaming serenely at 16 knots on a flat blue sea, and then Captain Finch saw the wake of a torpedo a few hundred yards from his own ship. Fortunately the boats were already swung out and everyone had lifebelts on as this was the danger zone.

The Captain dryly remarks that it is "well everything was in readiness otherwise the consequences would be lamentable. There was absolutely no warning. The explosion shattered a life boat, but twelve boats got safely away although the other two capsized as the liner foundered."

No panic existed. There was some excitement in getting the women and children in the boats first. There were a number of cases of people giving up their seats to others older or more frail.

It was an amazing sight to see the *Arabic* standing straight on end before the final plunge, stern first.

The captain was sunk under as in a maelstrom, but soon came to the surface. Eventually he was picked up. Every man of the engine room staff was a hero. The captain says the engine room was worth twenty Victoria Crosses.

Third engineer Lagon perished in the engine room, fulfilling his duties to the last.

THIRTY MISSING.

August 21, 10.57 p.m.

To-night's official figures as to the *Arabic* are that five passengers and 25 of the crew are missing.

The Dominions are filled with anger over the sinking of the *Arabic*. It is characterized as another foul blot never to be removed from the German escutcheon.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

August 21, 11.42 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the disaster to the *Arabic* has shocked the entire American nation. Officials hoped that after the last American Note there would be no further aggravation. There is already a tense situation. President Wilson is greatly worried and is anxiously awaiting official details.

The comments of the American newspapers are extremely vehement. They ask whether the sinking of the *Arabic* is Germany's reply to the American Note. They recall the terms of it and opine that the Government cannot endure humiliation and further floating. The Attorney General has promised to investigate the world's charges against the German agents.

President Wilson and Mr. Lansing will probably shortly discuss the situation arising from the mention of the names of members of the German embassy staff in the matter.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE REICHSTAG AND PEACE.

August 21, 10.51 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam reports that, in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht asked if the Government was disposed to abandon the idea of any annexation, and if it would enter into immediate peace negotiations should other belligerents be similarly inclined.

Herr Jagow answered and said:—"I think I have the consent of the majority of the House if I decline to reply at the present unsuitable time" (storms of applause).

Herr Liebknecht attempted to speak but was continually howled down.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

GERMANS REGAIN LOST TRENCHES.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.

A Paris communique states that there has been an artillery duel at many points on the front.

The enemy at Arras after violent artillery action and three counterattacks on Thursday night succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches which we captured on Wednesday. On the Abtain-Angres road he suffered appreciable loss.

Active mine fighting continues in the Argonne.

FRENCH GOLD RESERVE.

August 20, 8.50 p.m.

The amount deposited in the Bank of France during seven weeks was 18 million sterling.

S.S. BOVIC SAFE.

August 21, 8.32 p.m.

It is reported that the White Star freight boat *Bovic* has been sunk.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.

The s.s. *Bovic* is safe and has arrived in Liverpool.

THE WEEKLY SUBMARINE TOLL.

August 20, 8.05 p.m.

The British steamer *New York City* proceeding from Bristol to New York, and the Norwegian steamer *Sverresborg*, have been sunk. The British Admiralty in the weekly return states that out of a total of 1480 sailings and arrivals two British steamers were mined and eleven submarines, of a gross tonnage of 22,970, besides ten small fishing vessels.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WARNED OFF.

August 20, 8.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen reports that a German submarine stopped the Norwegian mail packet *Irma*, northward of Jaetersen Reef. The mail packet swung out her boats according to the Germans' warning shots. Meanwhile a Norwegian destroyer arrived on the scene and informed the submarine she was in Norwegian territorial waters, the submarine then retiring.

FRENCH CHAMBER REASSEMBLES; ESTIMATES DEBATE.

August 21, 5.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris the Chamber reassembled and has debated the estimates of the new Secretaries for War. M. Millerand, replying to criticisms of the medical service admitted it was incomplete at the beginning of the war, when only a fifth of the necessary 15,000 surgeons was available, but all difficulties had been surmounted and no fears need be entertained as regards ammunition, clothing and food.

M. Millerand said since October he had been forced to change two-thirds of the high officials in the Ministry of War, but rigorous measures were necessary if confidential and cordial relations were to continue between the Minister of War and the Generalissimo, of absolute loyalty to one who enjoyed the confidence of the country and the army, here members cheered frantically for four minutes.

When M. Millerand mentioned that he had been asked to change the command of the armies, a deputy shouted, "Nobody here ever made such a demand."

M. Millerand concluded by saying parliamentary control had never been interfered with, but power must now be given to the military authorities, as General Joffre said in war time everyone must be subordinated to the chief. M. Millerand added:—"Our Allies rely on our wisdom, our enemy hopes for dissensions among us. Let us remain wise and united till victory is achieved."

BRITISH SUBMARINE LOST; CASUALTIES.

August 21, 6.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that Lieutenant Commander Layton, Lieut. Eddie and Acting Lieutenant Garriock with twelve men have been saved from the *E13*. Fourteen dead men were landed. One man is missing.

Two of the wounded were brought in by a Danish cruiser to Copenhagen, where they were placed in hospital. Both had lost their clothes and were wrapped in blankets.

An official statement in Berlin says that *E13* was destroyed at the southern outlet.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST, 23 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY FLEET LEAVES THE GULF OF RIGA.

August, 23, 1.50 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says the enemy's fleet has left the Gulf of Riga and our land front remains firm in the region of Riga and in the direction of Jacobstadt and Divinak to the west.
There has been no direct news of Novogeorgievsk since the 20th instant but the latest information, furnished by aviators, shows that the situation of the fortress at nightfall on the 20th was so difficult that there is no reason to hope that the garrison is further resisting.
The positions of the troops, generally are stationary along the whole front.
The enemy since the evening of the 20th attacked obstinately in the region of Bielak and from Vidava to Pichta but was held by our counter-attacks.
Torpedo boats sank a hundred Turkish sailing ships in the Black Sea.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS.

August 23, 1.50 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there are lively artillery duels and conflicts with trench weapons, bombs and grenades, at different points on the front.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT.

August 23, 12.45 p.m.
A Foreign Office statement regarding the declaration of cotton as contraband gives figures of raw and waste cotton into Scandinavia and Holland for the last three months, as compared with the normal average of importation for those three months. The figures show that during those months the importation of cotton had not been substantially greater than in times of peace and it may therefore be safely deduced that, apart from any other measures that have been taken, Germany has not since May received any considerable supply of cotton through those countries. It is not to be anticipated that owing to the declaration of cotton as contraband, that there will be any great difference in the importation of cotton into the countries concerned, and there is no reason to suppose that American or Egyptian exporters of cotton will in future, be in less advantageous positions than they had been during the last three months.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

FIVE LIVES LOST IN EXPLOSION.

August 22, 11.55 p.m.
The steamers Daghestan, Carterwell and Windsor have been sunk; the crews were saved. The steamer William Dawson has been blown up and five lives lost.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

FURTHER SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

August 22, 11.55 p.m.
An Italian communique reports further progress in air raids, and the dropping of bombs which have made havoc of the aerodrome at Alcovitza.

PIECE GOODS TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

Consul General's Report.

H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai (Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.O.M.G.) in his annual report remarks that principal business of the port is undoubtedly concerned with the import of cotton piece-goods. The import in the year 1905 reached the splendid total of 22,000,000 pieces, and, when the following year showed a consumption of 18,000,000 pieces, it was hoped that these figures furnished a clue to the consuming power of the market for the future. The disturbance created by revolution, the collapse of the rubber boom, and the outbreak of the European war have resulted, however, in a continued decrease. The year 1913 showed a slight recovery, with nearly 18,000,000 pieces, but the figures for 1914 were under 14,000,000

pieces; of these 12,000,000 pieces were British, against 13,500,000 pieces for the preceding year; America accounted for 333,333 pieces, and those from Japan were the only ones showing an increase, with 500,000 pieces as compared with 300,000 pieces in 1913.
A feature of the Shanghai market is the fact that a large proportion of the piece-goods are disposed of at auctions, 32 percent being dealt with in this way during 1914. These goods are sold without reserve, payment being made within three weeks of purchase. In view of the fact that so large a proportion of the trade is conducted in this manner, the entire market tends to take its tone from the auctions. If once they are suspended the whole piece-goods trade of China—so far as it is dependent upon Shanghai—comes to a standstill, and such suspension is an infallible test of unrest and disorganisation. During the revolution of 1911-12 the auctions ceased for 17 weeks, the longest stop in the record of the trade, whilst the second revolution caused a suspension of eight weeks. It is, therefore, interesting to note that, although prices were considerably affected and business was very weak until the middle of December, the auction ceased for only one week (August 27, 1914) as a result of the war, and that the Chinese dealers did not repudiate any of the cargo which had been purchased before the war.
It cannot be claimed that 1914 was a good year for the piece-goods trade. Large stocks, a lack of confidence, which prevented the Chinese banks from financing dealers—consequently restricting trade and resulting in an abnormal accumulation of idle money in the foreign banks in Shanghai; a drop in exchange and the fall in the value of raw cotton from 7.66d. per lb. on May 28 to 4.38d. per lb. on December 17, all militated against a successful trading year. The Japanese were strongly in evidence in the white shirting and grey jeans sections. Very little was heard of Russian prints during the year.

DAY BY DAY.

The River Rising Again.
The Harbour Master at Canton has issued a circular advising all householders to be prepared, as the river shows signs of rising again.
Notice to Consignees.
Consignees are informed that goods ex s.s. Chiyo Maru and s.s. Revenue remaining undelivered after August 24 will be subject to rent.

Excess Passengers.
Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Lance Sergeant E. G. Dyke, charged Cheng Yung Fat, master of the steam launch Hoi Hong, with unlawfully carrying twenty-eight passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

Something Like a Record.
The s.s. Taiming's last trip up the West River appears to have established something like a record in the way of speed. She left Hongkong on Thursday at 6 p.m., unloaded cargo at Samshui, Tak Hing and Loh Sing, and yet contrived to reach Wuchow by Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. There she discharged, re-loaded, and, though stopping for passengers at all intermediate ports, managed to reach Hongkong again at 9 a.m. yesterday.

Another Useful Contribution to the Flood Fund.
The sum of \$710.30 has been handed over by the management of the Bijou Theatre to the Tung Wah Hospital, as the net amount realised by the recent two-night benefit performance in aid of the Flood Fund. The management wishes to acknowledge the kindness of the Hongkong Electric Co. in supplying light free of charge, and of Messrs. Watkins and the Nan Yang Tobacco Company, who provided respectively the aerated waters and the cigarettes that were on sale.

Up to the Minute.
The following closing prices reached us too late for correction on page 4.

Douglases—\$69, sellers.
Steamboats—\$22, sellers.
China Sugars—\$120, buyers.
Ural Caspians—39/- sales and buyers.
Kowloon Docks—\$74, buyers.
Shanghai Docks—Tls. 631, buyers.
Humphrey's Estates—\$64, buyers.
Ewos—Tls. 176, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons—\$734, buyers.
Kung Yik—Tls. 15 35, buyers.
China Light and Powers—\$440, buyers.
Cements—\$810, buyers.
A. S. Watsons—\$680, sales and buyers.

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RENTING "THE TOWER."

Sequel in the Summary Court.
This afternoon in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Haselwood, F. K. Tata, 4, Queen's Buildings, sued F. Bullock, Naval Yard, to recover the sum of \$53.41 due for rent of furnished premises known as "The Tower" Queen's Buildings; electric light \$2.41, and \$1 for the scavengers. There was a counterclaim for \$75, including \$50 for alleged breach of contract, \$15 expenses in moving out of "the Tower" and the balance for various small repairs.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was unrepresented.
Mr. Haywood having read the correspondence between the parties, the plaintiff, in the box, said that in February last he saw an advertisement in the South China Morning Post, to the effect that a furnished house was wanted near the Naval Yard. He replied to that and, as a result, the defendant called upon him, and subsequently took the premises for a period of six months from March at a rental of \$50 per month. Plaintiff let the premises as he was going to India, and, as the date of departure was uncertain, it was arranged that the plaintiff should stay with the defendant as long as he liked, and on that understanding the plaintiff agreed to reduce the rent by \$10 per month so long as he stayed. The defendant entered into possession on February 25 and, until April 23, the plaintiff lived with him. When he left, the plaintiff took his personal effects with him, and five weeks later he received a letter from the defendant, complaining that he had not the full use of the chattels in the house, which had been let to him fully furnished. He replied through his solicitors, and on June 2 there was a meeting between himself, his solicitor and the defendant. At that interview the defendant agreed to pay \$40, for May, \$50 for June, to allow the plaintiff to take an inventory of the furniture and to quit the premises at the end of June. The defendant paid the rent for May, but not for June, the subject matter of the claim. The defendant left the premises on June 28.

The defendant explained to his Lordship that he hoped to show that he had more than paid the defendant for the time he had occupied the premises. When the plaintiff found he could not live with him, he became so annoyed that he was determined that the defendant should no longer live there.

The defendant addressed Mr. Haywood as "my learned friend."
His Lordship:—Are you a solicitor?
Defendant:—Yes.
Mr. Haywood:—I should like to see his papers. I will make the definite statement on my own responsibility that he is not.

His Lordship:—It is not usual, except for one member of the legal profession to call another "my learned friend." Are you a solicitor?
The defendant:—Yes; but not of this Colony.
His Lordship:—Where?
Defendant:—Ontario, Canada. I will refrain if your Lordship orders.

His Lordship:—It is not usual. The plaintiff under cross-examination said that in his reply to the advertisement he offered telephonic accommodation for \$1 or \$2 per month. His idea was to arrange for that with an office below, but the defendant had not asked for it. He also offered part attendance by his Indian servants, but the defendant had not required it. There were three rooms in "the Tower" and plaintiff knew that defendant had a family of three children.

The defendant:—What part of the premises did you occupy?
There was no certain part at all.

What part did you occupy?—I did not occupy any certain part at all; I slept upon a bench in the top room.
Where did you keep your wardrobe?—On the second floor.
That room was our bedroom?—Yes; but you did not mind.

And you dressed and undressed in that room?—No.
Where did you undress?—Down below in the dining room, when there was no one down below.
Did you tell us you were going to do all these things when we took the premises?—Absolutely, and you did not object at all, you consented.

Continuing plaintiff said the children slept in the dining room. There was no trouble between the parties, but he left "the Tower" because the defendant's eldest son was coming from Canada on April 25.
Defendant:—Will you swear that you did not leave "The Tower" on account of some difference with my wife?—not at all.
Will you say you had no difficulty with my wife?—There was no difficulty.
At the end of April plaintiff told the defendant that if he found any inconvenience in the house he could leave at any time he liked. He did not give him notice; he did not consider that the foregoing suggestion constituted a notice.
The case was adjourned.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H.K.V.R. state:—
Prisoners of War Camp Guard and Gun Club Hill Picquet. The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Wednesday, the 25th inst.
Wednesday Aug. 25th Secs. 1 and 2 of A Coy. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Thursday Aug. 26th Secs. 1 and 2 of B Coy. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Friday Aug. 27th Secs. 1 of C Coy. Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Coy. Saturday Aug. 28th Secs. 3 and 4 of A Coy. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Coy. Sunday Aug. 29th Secs. 3 and 4 of B Coy. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Coy. Monday Aug. 30th Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Coy. Secs. 1 of C Coy.

Postings.
Pte. W.J. Pringle having joined is posted to Coy. A Sec. 1 Pte. B. Webb having joined is posted to Coy. B Sec. 1 Pte. G. M. Shaw having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. 4 Pte. R. L. Rose having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. 1 Pte. W. Robillard having joined is posted to Coy. C Sec. L

Transfer.
Private T. K. Dealy is transferred to Company D.

Medical Certificates.
Surg. Lieut. W. B. A. Moore can attend members at the Government Civil Hospital between 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. or at other hours by appointment. Telephone No. 80.

Any member admitted as a patient to the Government Civil Hospital must immediately report the fact to the Superintendent of the Hospital. Attention is called to Order No. 39 of the 20th May 1915 whereby any member detailed for guards who obtains a medical certificate exempting him from duty must immediately inform the Commander of the guard or the Orderly Sergeant.

Orderly Officer.
Orderly Officer from Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. to Tuesday morning, the 31st inst.—Lieut. Egan-Jones.

Orderly Sergeant.
Orderly Sergeant from Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. to Tuesday morning, the 31st inst.—Sergt. D. Tolan. Note: There will be no parade on Friday the 27th inst.

What part did you occupy?—I did not occupy any certain part at all; I slept upon a bench in the top room.
Where did you keep your wardrobe?—On the second floor.
That room was our bedroom?—Yes; but you did not mind.
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VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. Joined.
Sapper B.R. Wood joined the Corps on 23rd instant, allotted Corps No. 1897 and posted to Engineer Company.

Promotion.
Pte. P. S. Cassidy, Scouts Co., to be Lance Corporal, dated 23. 8 15.

Parades.
Parades for Tuesday, 24th inst. 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co.—Machine Gun Drill at Kowloon Docks. Launch leaves statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units who have not fired a Musketry Course Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes R. E. will attend. 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co. (except Quarry Bay Section)—Squad Drill & Rifle exercises on Cricket Ground, under S. M. Higby. Recruits of Engineer Co. (Quarry Bay Section) Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergt. Bullock. Nos. 1 & 2 Section Artillery. Batty. & Left Section M.G. Co.—10 pdr. Gun drill (laying, ranging and signalling at Headquarters. Sergt. McCubbin will attend. Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad Drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Scouts Co.—Company Drill and Musketry exercises on Cricket Ground. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

Saluting.
It having been brought to the notice of the Commandant recently that certain Volunteers and Reserves have failed to salute Officers of His Majesty's forces, the following instructions with regard to saluting are republished for information:—Warrant Officers, N. O. Os. and men when in uniform will salute all commissioned Officers whom they know to be such, whether in uniform or not, including Officers of H. M. Navy, Army & Auxiliary Forces, also the Allied Forces.

Note.—When riding in chairs or jinrikshas soldiers will salute by sitting at attention and raising the hand in the usual way. When riding a bicycle a soldier will salute by turning his head smartly in the direction of the officer, without removing his hands from his handle bars.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon on duty until morning of 25th instant—Scouts Company. Officer on duty to-night Capt. Hutchison. Officer on duty to-morrow night Capt. Hutchison.

Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty to-night Civil Service Co. Officer on duty Lieut. Lindsell. On duty to-morrow night No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty and Six (6) members of Six. Sec. Officer on duty Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer until 25th inst. Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sergt. until 25th inst. Corp. Young.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Despatch from Secretary of State.
The following has been sent to us for publication.
Downing Street, Hongkong July, 15th 1915.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 215 of the 4th June, reporting that further remittances of £7,000 and £2,000 have been placed to the credit of the Prince of Wales' Fund, and to request that you will convey to the subscribers an expression of my appreciation of the continued generosity of the community.

I have, etc.
Sd. A. BONA LAW.
Governor
Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., Hongkong.

ALLIED MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Meeting at Calais.
The following was officially announced on July 10:—

The Prime Minister, Lord Crewe, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Balfour left England, on Monday last to attend a conference, which was held at Calais on Tuesday, with M. Viviani (the Prime Minister), M. Delcasse (Foreign Minister), M. Millerand (Minister for War), M. Augagneur (Minister of Marine), M. A. Thomas (Under-Secretary of State for War), and General Joffre. Field-Marshal Sir John French was also present.

The Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener afterwards visited the British General Headquarters, and returned to London last night.
(From A Times Special Correspondent.)

British Headquarters, July 8.
—After a visit, of exceptional interest, to the front, the Prime Minister and Lord Kitchener returned to-day to England. They came together as the invited guests of Sir John French on Tuesday afternoon last, and I need not emphasize the excellent impression that this visit, which was entirely a surprise, has made on the Army. The party was accompanied by Colonel Hankey and Colonel Fitzgerald.

On Wednesday Mr. Asquith and the War Secretary visited the Headquarters of the Second Army, and went also to Poperinghe and the Ypres district, where there was an informal inspection of the field works and troops of all arms. Afterwards they met the King of the Belgians and were shown the inundations in the neighbourhood of Loo by the G.O.C. of the Brigade.

To-day Lord Kitchener visited the Headquarters of the First Army, and later inspected the Indian Cavalry Corps on parade. Subsequently he saw several divisions of the First Army, among them some of the Indian troops, and also the French troops in the neighbourhood of Arras. Mr. Asquith also visited the First Army area.

The Prime Minister and the War Secretary left for England this afternoon, but before doing so Lord Kitchener inspected the Royal Engineer Corps, the Machine Gun School, and the Cadet School.

OPIUM HAUL.

"Somebody" Jumped Overboard and Swam Away.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, two women were remanded on charges of being in unlawful possession of 650 taels of prepared opium on board a cargo boat in the Harbour.

Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker Deacon and Harston, deposed.

Revenue Officer Wilden said that on the night of the 16th he went in a motor boat to the one wherein were the women and as he approached somebody jumped over board and swam away, the two women trying to get into the hold where the stuff was found. The case was remanded as stated.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases which have been notified as occurring within the Colony during the week ended August 21 is as follows:—6 fatal cases of Bubonic Plague; all Chinese (1 imported); and 3 of Enteric Fever (2 imported). 1 British, 1 American and 1 Malay. Only one of these cases was fatal.

Four Men Each Fined \$2,000.
The four Chinese charged in connection with 1,800 taels of opium found in a sampan and remanded last week, were each fined \$2,000 or in default five months' imprisonment, this afternoon. Messrs. Shenton and Otto Kong Sing defended.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

THE CRIPPLED E13 BECOMES A MARK FOR GERMAN GUNS.

August 22, 5.00 p.m.
E13, continues the Admiralty report, grounded at dawn on the 19th inst. Efforts to refloat her were unavailing. A Danish torpedo boat arrived on the scene and gave the submarine twenty-four hours to get off.

A German destroyer then arrived close to the submarine but withdrew on the arrival of two more Danish torpedo boats, which anchored close to the submarine.

Then two German destroyers approached from the south at nine in the morning, and fired a torpedo from a distance of three hundred yards, but missed. At the same moment a German destroyer opened fire with all guns and the submarine was then abandoned.

THE RUSSIANS.

BIELSK REPORTED OCCUPIED.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.
A Berlin official announcement claims that the Germans have occupied Bielsk.

GERMAN CRUISER TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE, IN BALTIC SEA.

August 21, 12.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd an official message states that a British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

FURTHER LIGHT ON THE PENETRATION OF THE GULF OF RIGA.

August 21, 11.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports, with reference to the penetration of the Gulf of Riga by the German squadron, that the principal units of the Russian Baltic fleet were not in the Gulf of Riga which was protected by minor warships and mines.

A Berlin communique admits that three German torpedo boats were mined and claims that two Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat are lost.

"THE ARABIC."

POSSIBLE RUPTURE OF AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in a message from Washington reports that President Wilson has instructed the United States representative in England to take the affidavits of the Americans saved from the Arabic.

It is stated in New York that, in the event of a diplomatic rupture over the Arabic, two immediate steps are contemplated, namely the internment of tens of thousands of Germans who are not naturalised and the attachment of all German ships in American ports.

Steps were recently taken to secure a census of alien Germans, and arrangements for concentration camps have been made. Another contemplated measure is the arrest of all German-Americans continuing to preach sedition, also a rigorous censorship of German newspapers.

THE ARABIC MAILS.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.
There were 2,813 mail bags on board the Arabic, of which some hundred were from neutral countries.

The latest official list of those missing from the Arabic shows two American and nine British passengers, and forty of the crew.

TWO MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK.

August 21, 4.45 p.m.
Two British three thousand ton cargo boats, the Benavroch and the Gladiator, as well as the steamers Bittern and Samara have been sunk, their crews being saved.

LONDON BANKERS PROCEED TO UNITED STATES.

August 21, 3.05 p.m.
The committee of the clearing house of bankers has resolved to request Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, M.P., Chairman of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., to proceed to New York in order to deal, as their representative, with the adverse condition of American exchange. Two other envoys will accompany him.

COTTON DECLARED CONTRABAND BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

August 21, 9.45 p.m.
The British Government has declared cotton to be absolute contraband.

FRENCH CHAMBER TO MEET IN SECRET SESSION.

August 21, 9.45 p.m.
According to an official message from Paris the Government has summoned the Chamber to meet in secret session to hear a statement regarding the war.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday.]

INDIA AND WAR FINANCE: A SUGGESTION.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.
The Times, in an article, hopes that, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to raise fresh funds, he will make efforts to tap the hoarded wealth of India, which could be done if the conditions of the loan were sufficiently attractive, and if full and easy facilities were given to the very smallest investor and red tape eliminated.

India is waiting to be asked.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TENSION IN AMERICA OVER THE ARABIC.

August 21, 12.35 p.m.
The latest official list of those missing from the s.s. Arabic includes two American, nine British, passengers, and forty of the crew.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the tension throughout America has increased on the receipt of affidavits by American survivors to the effect that the Arabic was sunk without warning and that some Americans have been drowned.

The officials are raising only one point as to whether, possibly, the Arabic attempted to ram the submarine, or after changing course to assist the Danes, was mistaken by the commander of the submarine for a hostile vessel.

The general opinion is that the Government has reached a point when America must decide whether or not she will to sever diplomatic relations.

THE GERMAN HUNT FOR COPPER.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, owing to the daily growth of anarchy in Persia and the anti-British and anti-Russian movement, Russia is increasing her troops in Persia.

The *Novoe Vremya* learns that the Germans are purchasing copper articles throughout Persia and negotiating to buy old copper and bronze guns from the Teheran Arsenal.

A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

August 21, 3.50 p.m.
Colonel Swinton's appointment is only during the temporary absence of Colonel Hankey.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FEATURELESS FIGHTING.

August 21, 5.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the official communique is featureless except that it speaks of a heavy night cannonade between Arras and the Vosges.

Mine fighting continues in Argonne, where feeble infantry attacks have been repulsed.

ITALY AND TURKEY AT WAR.

August 22, 12.25 a.m.
Italy has declared war on Turkey.

GERMANS SHELL SWIMMING SEAMEN.

August 21, 7.40 p.m.
The Admiralty states that German destroyers attacked submarine E13 off Saltholm. The submarine was unable to reply being aground and on fire. The Germans fired machine guns and shrapnel at the men in the water, but Danish torpedo boats steamed between the submarine and the Germans and forced the latter to cease fire and withdraw.

NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 19.
French stock now stands at 88.50.
Yesterday we upset all the submarine works of the enemy south of Rave by an explosion.

To-day in Arras we captured the junction of the Bethune-Arras Road and Diem Ablain-Angres Roads, capturing also, in the Vosges, a new trench situated on the crest of Schratzmaennle, taking a number of prisoners.

Petrograd.—We repulsed at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga attempts made by the German fleet to remove mines. Kovno has been evacuated. A very fierce struggle is in progress in the Novogeorgievsk region. In the Caucasus, in the Tolly region of the (Euphrates) we stormed the Turkish positions taking 400 prisoners and all supplies. Rome.—We have progressed on the whole front.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

FALL OF NOVOGEORGIEVSK.

August 20, 8.5 p.m.
According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent a German communique says Novogeorgievsk fell after stubborn resistance. This was the enemy's last bulwark in Poland. An enormous stock of war material was captured.

The Kaiser went to Novogeorgievsk in order to pay his Fatherland's thanks to General Von Bessler and his troops.

PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG AND MR. CHURCHILL.

August 21, 2.5 a.m.
The Press Bureau publishes a letter from Prince Louis of Battenberg to Mr. Winston Churchill in which he says: I noticed in the newspapers an unauthorized publication of a private note of mine concerning my action when in charge of the Admiralty on July 28, 1914, which has been made the basis of strictures on you. I greatly regret this, since you and I acted during a critical time in perfect harmony and absolute mutual trust.

Prince Louis of Battenberg refers to a telephone conversation with Mr. Churchill, who was at Cromer on the morning of the 28th of July, regarding the disquieting news from abroad, in which Mr. Churchill told Prince Louis of Battenberg to act without waiting, to consult himself. Prince Louis after that telegraphically cancelled the demobilization of the fleet at Portland and says that Mr. Churchill fully approved when he returned, and we "then in perfect accord decided further orders as they became necessary daily."

NAVAL BATTLE IN GULF OF RIGA.

August 21, 8.45 p.m.
A Petrograd communique reports that great forces of the enemy's fleet penetrated the Gulf of Riga. The naval battle continues.

TURKISH COLLIER SUNK.

August 21, 8.30 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that a Russian submarine sank a Turkish steamer, laden with 8,000 tons of coal for Constantinople, off the Anatolian coast.

(Continued on the Extra)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11-11-7½. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 1 as the same is more particularly described on the plan annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 14th day of January, 1899 registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 24991 and made between Yeung Fo Yan of the one part and Leung Ng of the other part and thereon coloured Red and Pink together with the buildings erected thereon known as No. 1 Tung Tak Lane and No. 24 Cochrane Street and together with a right of way over such portions of Tung Tak Lane as are shown on the said plan and thereon coloured Yellow. Term 99 years from the 5th October, 1849 created by a Crown Lease dated 1st May, 1850. Annual Crown rent \$16.70. Area 1361 7/12th Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board the 22nd instant, at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from Singapore and Penang are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID RASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 24th AUGUST 1915

The Thrilling Drama

"THE FATAL PASSION"

in 5 parts.

Comics and Other

Interesting Pictures.

FRIDAY 27th

Pathe's Great Comedy

in 3 parts.

"WIFFLES MASCOT UMBRELLA"

in 3 Reels.

BIJOU THEATRE.

SATURDAY 21st August.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

in 4 parts length 6,000 ft.

A Magnificent drama, adapted from the famous novel of

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

also

Comic and Interesting pictures.

Matinee

every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING YOUR PROPOSED

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SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

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BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc. Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices. With best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$3.95 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Vœux Road, West.

NOTICE

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE

Wanted two large Steam Launches with Extensive passenger accommodation. Monthly Charter preferable. Negotiate with A. B. O. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our premises from No. 14 to No. 12 Queen's Road Central (next to Wang Hing Jewellers).

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Don't forget after the Show vases, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDER A. CAFE. Open 11.15 Midnight

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Italy.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum.

Aug. 5—England at war.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British land in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhausen.

Aug. 26—Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

Sept. 26—Indian troops land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Antwerp.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.

NOTICE

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

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Anderson G E	Fielder B E
Burns Mr & Mrs D	Filkins Miss D
Burns Mr & Mrs D	Forbes Mr & Mrs A
Baroness D	Forbes A
Baring J H	Fulder B E
Bellies Mr & Mrs E R	Hardman A
Bell C D J	Harvey W
Bouman G O	Logan W
Bradley J	Luttrell J H van G J
Chesman H	Nixon F C
Choy Leung-shi Mrs McNicol L D	
D'Almada Castro e	Allen Mr & Mrs
Mr & Mrs	Anker J O
D'Almada Castro e	Booth G E
Miss	Collins H
D'Almada Castro e	Crow A E
Pol D	Dunlop A
Master	Le Duc
Dowley W A	Grant J
Duffy Miss M E	Hunt H
Davis Mr & Mrs F E	James B
Ehrenfeld H O	Johanson W
French Capt & Mrs Salberg G	Jones E
French Master	Johanson C
Fitzwilliams D G H Shirley Dr E	Kieley A
Gould Mr & Mrs J	Leur G W
Gibb J	Lockey W H
Goulbourn V	
Goodrich C J	Peak Hotel.
Halle Mr & Mrs B	Auroness Mr & Mrs
Hannibal Mr & Mrs Steinert B	Mrs
W A	Bacon Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Barat Mrs
Hewitt Hon M E A	Bell Mrs W H
Hodge W M	Bowdler Mrs
Joseph E M	Britton
Joseph S M	Carmichael Mr and Mrs
Jones M T	Mrs E F
	Cartwright H A
	Campbell Mrs W M
	Cary F W
	Clare G
	Canthill Mr & Mrs D
	C
	Conland A
	Darling Col R E
	Debbie Mr & Mrs
	Ellis S H
	Falchone Col
	Fulton Danman
	Fulton Mr & Mrs
	Fulton Miss
	Fulton H H
	Giffin Miss
	Gubby
	Hale Mr & Mrs B A
	Hansen W J Mrs
	Hind B A
	Hogg Mrs
	Howard Misses
	Howe Mr & Mrs
	Hammond Capt & Mrs
	H
	Howard Mrs
	Jenkins Mrs
	Jones Lee
	Jones Mrs J
	Johns Mrs T J R
	Carlton Hotel.
	Bryson Dr & Mrs P J
	Campbell J P
	Cropley L
	Cropley N C
	Cropley C O
	Davis Mr & Mrs
	Fio Mr & Mrs
	Fordham Miss W
	Firth E C H
	Fulcher W C
	Gordon Mrs
	Hall Mr & Mrs
	Hendydale W L
	Hipkin W W

Oct. 29—Turkish naval attacks on Odesa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast.

Nov. 4—German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in Jade Bay.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Nov. 6—Taingtan surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George visits Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Serbians defeat Austrians in three day battle.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudich in Dardanelles.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruiser bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

NOTICES

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd., are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Seballik or Sandakan. (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Seballik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Seballik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Seballik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

WHITEAWAY'S
NEW BLOUSESChoosing a New Blouse is
not Quite the Easiest Thing.Our Variety is Quite
Bewildering.It's a Very Pleasant
Bewilderment and you will

Enjoy Looking at Them.

Dainty Models in Muslin,

Voile, Lace and Silk.

Prices from \$2.25 to \$10.00 each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.,

20, DES VEAUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTICES

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
7.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.
3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.	2.0

COMMERCIAL.

Sale of Bean Crops in the Field.

Chinese farmers about Kung-chuling, being hard pressed for funds, have taken to selling the Bean crops, as they are in the field, although generally in small lots of only from 10 to 20 koku. The Chinese firm Tungmaotai contracted a few days ago for the purchase of about 200 koku at \$1.70 per for delivery on October 15. This deal is thought the biggest of its kind so far.

Kungchuhing, Millot-Exporting Centre.

Kungchuhing has been exporting an increasing quantity of millet to Chosen since a few years ago. Enquiries have been received in succession by the Railway Station and the branch office of the Bank of Chosen as to what firms or dealers are the most reliable to enter into business relations. It is probable that Kungchuhing will rise to a millet-exporting centre.

Transvaal Gold and Labour.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of June, 1915, amounted to 727,024 oz. for the Witwatersrand district, valued at £3,092,024, and outside district, 27,366 oz., valued at £116,200, making a total of 754,390 oz. of fine gold, valued at £3,208,224. This total, compared with May, 1915, shows a decrease of 82,668 oz. in weight and £35,123 decrease in value. There were 193,174 natives employed by members of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association at the end of last month, as against 192,818 at the end of May.

Bullion.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, July 22, 1915, states that:—

The movements of gold have been substantially in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 15.—£77,000 in bar gold.
July 17.—100,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 19.—1,000,000 in sovereigns on account of Indian paper reserve.

July 20.—25,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 20.—94,000 in sovereigns on account of Straits Settlements note guarantee fund.

July 21.—100,000 in sovereigns on miscellaneous account.

July 21.—£26,000 in bar gold. Withdrawals were made as under:—

July 17.—£100,000 in bar gold.
July 21.—100,000 in bar gold.

During the week the net increase amounted to £2,322,000.

The West African output for June 1915 was £135,289, as compared with £147,289 for June 1914, and £142,123 for May, 1915.

The Swiss Republic has prohibited the export of gold. With reference to silver, the circular states:—

The market has betrayed no animation, and the price has been fixed daily at 22.9/16d. with the exception of the first and last days in the period under review, when 22 1/2d. and 22 7/16d. were quoted respectively.

The dominant factor is still the very restricted amount of selling from America, which effects the sluggish disposition of buyers.

Interest taken by the Indian Bazar has been slight; the main support has been forthcoming from the Continent.

China has taken no appreciable part in operations during the week either as a buyer or a seller.

An Indian Currency Return for July 15 gives details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation 87.75
Reserve in silver coin 38.30
Gold coin and bullion 7.80
Gold in England 7.65

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars, as compared with 5,900 last week. A shipment of 850,000 oz. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS											SA.-BUYERS											N.-BUYERS																																											
STOCK.											1914.											1915.											1915.																																
To-day's Closing Prices											Highest											Lowest											Highest, 14th May, to now											Lowest, 14th May, to now											Last Dividend and Date.										
Banks.																																																																	
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. \$820 s. ex div. 276/-											120,000 \$125 all											855 July.											700 Oct. 830 x div. 790 c. div.																						£2 3/4 at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15										
Marine Insurances.																																																																	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 380											10,000 \$250 59											350 Dec.											305 Oct.											380 360											{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.										
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 165											10,000 \$15 25											145 May											133 Jan.											170 160											{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914										
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd. 966											12,400 \$250 10 1/2											847 1/2 April											700 Oct.											966 885											{ Final of \$20 and bonus of 5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914										
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 243 b. ex 73											12,000 \$100 60											210 April											192 1/2 Jan.											243 225											{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914										
Fire Insurances.																																																																	
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 161											20,000 \$100 20											160 July											140 Oct.											160 130											\$9 for 1913										
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 405											8,000 \$250 50											395 Feb.											368 April											405 385											\$27 for 1913										
Shipping.																																																																	
C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per a/c)											30,000 \$25 all											10 Jan.											5 1/2 Dec.											50 cts. 30 cts.											\$1 for 1906										
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 69											20,000 \$50 all											36 Mar.											27 1/2 Nov.											69 45											\$3 for year ending 30.6.14										
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 22 3/4											80,000 \$15 all											29 1/4 Jan.											22 Dec.											23 19											{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14										
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 148 n. Deferred \$ 92 s. 1d. Preferred \$ 55 b.											{ 60,000 £5 } all											79 Jan.											50 Sept.											154 96											{ Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913										
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd. 91/-											3,797,610 £1 all											106/- Feb.											70/- Sept.											90/- x div. 82/- x div.											{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914										
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 36 1/4											40,000 \$10 all											49 Mar.											40 Nov.											37 32											{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15										
Refineries.																																																																	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 129											20,000 \$100 all											96 1/2 Feb.											70 Nov.											133 111											\$3 for 1912										
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 540											7,000 \$100 all											31 Jan.											17 Dec.											46 27 1/2											\$3 for 1897										
Mining.																																																																	
Kailan Mining Admin'n Co., Ltd. 31/-											1,000,000 £1 all											4 1/4 Feb.											33/6 Dec.											33/6 30/-											{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)										
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 4											200,000 £1 all											3.10 Jan.											1.90 Nov.											4 3.60											1/2 for 1909										
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 31/-											160,000 £1 all											39/- Feb.											19/6 Nov.											32/6 32/-											1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15										
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																																																																	
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 76											60,000 \$50 all											89 Jan.											73 Nov.											79 68											\$3.50 for year 1914.										
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd. 73 1/2											50,000 \$50 all											77 Jan.											53 Oct.											76 1/2 57											\$3 dividend for year 1914										
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 61 1/2											55,700 t. 100 all											60 July											50 Dec.											61 1/2 49 ex div.											Tls. 5 for 1913										
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 90											36,000 t. 100 all											109 Jan.											82 1/2 Dec.											93 1/2 80											Tls. 5 for 1914										
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.																																																																	
Anglo French Lands 194											13,000 t. 100 t. 100																																	94 94											Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14										
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 116											20,000 \$50 50											128 July											120 Dec.											116 112											{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14										
H'kong Land Investment Co 110											50,000 \$100 all											117 1/2 July											98 Nov.											111 x div. 108											\$3 for year ending 30.6.15										
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 46.40											150,000 \$10 all											9 1/2 Jan.											7 Nov.											7 6.10											45 cents for year 1914										
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 46											6,000 \$50 10											45 1/2 Jan.											44 Feb.											7 40											\$3 for 1914										
Shanghai Lands 102											78,000 t. 50 all											98 Dec.											89 Oct.											106 101											{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15										
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 472											12,500 \$50 all											78 June											66 Feb.											72 70											\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15										
H'kong Central Estates 100											19,000 \$100 all																																	100 100											\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14										
Cotton Mills.																																																																	
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 176											20,000 t. 50 all											138 July											125 May											176 152 1/2											Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14										
Hongkong Cotton Co. 176											125,000 \$10 all											84 1/2 Mar.											7 June											73 1/2 7											50 cents 31.7.08										
Kung Yik 15.30											75,000 t. 10 all											14 Jan.											11 Mar.											15 1/2 13 1/2											Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14										
Laou Kung Mow 8 1/2											8,000 t. 100 all											110 Feb.											70 May											69 b. 86											Tls. 12 for 1913										
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai 102 1/2											40,000 t. 50 all											135 Feb.											70 Nov.											102 1/2 96											{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30.6.14										
Miscellaneous.																																																																	
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 111											60,000 \$10 all											12 May											10 Dec.											10 10											85 cents for 1914										
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 44 1/2											50,000 \$5 all											4.90 July											4 April											4 1/4 4 1/4											6% for year ending 28.2.06										
Do. (Spec. shares) 44 1/2											50,000 \$1 all																																																						
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 8.90											125,000 \$10 all											9 Jan.											7 Nov.											8.95 8.00											70 cts. for 1914										
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 34											40,000 7 1/2											39 June											35 Aug.											34 34											\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14										
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 8											400,000 \$10 all											6.90 Jan.											5 Dec.											8 1/2 6.70											50 cts. for 1914										
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 43											60,000 \$10 all											49 Jan.											36 Nov.											44 1/2 39											\$2.00 per share for 1914										
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 185											6,000 \$25 all											217 1/2 July											174 Dec.											185 184											Final of \$6 making \$8 1/2 for 1914										
Hongkong Rope Mfg Co., Ltd. 29 1/2											60,000 \$10 all											25 June											22 Apr.											30 25											Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914										
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5.20											325,000 5/- all											13/- July											7/- Feb.											5.25 4.80 x div.											{ \$10 for 1914										
Langkats 138											250,000 g. 10 all											64 1/2 Mar.											28 Dec.											42 37 1/2											{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913										
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 99											25,000 \$10 all											10 1/2 Jan.											9 1/2 June											10 9											{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15										
Do (New) 80 cts. b.											50,000 \$10 1 1/2											93 cts. Jan.											75 cts. Dec.											81 80 cts.																					
Philippines Ld. 4											75,000 \$10 all																																	4 4											None										
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 5											12,000 \$10 10																																	5 5											\$1.50 for 1910										
Societes des Pulpes et Papier 20											13,200 \$50 all																																	20 20											None										
teries du Tonkin 20											20,000 \$5 all											5.00 June											4 Nov.											3 1/2 3.00											25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15										
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 18											27,723 \$10 all											22 1/2 Feb.											17 Jan.											18 16 1/2											{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914										
Watson and Co., Ltd. 37.00											90,000 \$10 all											8 1/2 April											6.90 Dec.											6.60 x div. 6 1/2 x div.											60 cts. for 1914										
William Powell, Limited. 87											21,000 \$7 all											9 1/2 Jan.											6 1/2 Dec.											7 6											{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14										
S. C. Morning Post 29											6,000 \$25 all											30 June											92 Dec.											29 29											\$1.50 for 1914										

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 23 AUG., 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 23rd.

Selling.	T/T Bombay	On Haiphong	4 m/s. L/C	Gold Leaf per oz.
T/T	Demand Bombay	On Saigon	4 m/s. D/P	\$59.60
1/9 5/16	134 1/2	8 1/2	6 m/s. L/C	\$11.20 nom.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	8 1/2	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	Bar Silver ready
1/9 3/8	134 1/2	8 1/2	1/10 15/16	forward
1/9 7/16	Demand Calcutta	8 1/2	1/10 1/15	
60 d/s	85 1/2	8 1/2	1/10 3/16	
1/9 1/2	T/T San F'co & N.Y.	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
4 m/s	41 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Shanghai	Demand New York	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
78 1/2	41 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Java	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Singapore	16 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
75 1/2	T/T Manila	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Japan	16 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
86	Demand Germany	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T India	134 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
134 1/2	T/T France	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	
Demand India	134 1/2	8 1/2	4 m/s. Marks	

On Haiphong 9 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon 8 1/2
On Bangkok 8 1/2
Buying
4 m/s. L/C 1/10 15/16
4 m/s. D/P 1/10 1/15
6 m/s. L/C 1/10 3/16
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 3/16
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y. 43 1/8
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. Marks 2.56
6 m/s. Marks 2.61

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20 3/4
Chinese 10 \$20 7/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 5/8
Hongkong 10 \$9 5/8

NOTICE

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